THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,270. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RICHMOND.

Particulars of the Desperate Rebel Attack on the 7th Inst.

Our Cavalry Overwhelmed and Driven Back, Losing Eight Guns.

The Attack Upon General Birney's Corps.

HE RETRIEVES THE DISASTER.

The Rout of the Enemy Complete.

The Rebels Driven Into the Inner Defences of Richmond.

Our Infantry Reoccupy the Position Lost by the Cavalry.

Severe and Obstinate Fighting on Both Sides.

The Enemy's Loss More Than Double Our Own.

The Rebel General Gregg Among the Killed.

Highly Interesting Details of the Entire Affair,

&c., &c., &c.

Despatch from President Lincoln to Simon Cameron.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1864.

In consequence of bogus reports of disasters to Grant's army published to-day, a despatch was sent to the President and the following reply was received:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—5:20 P. M.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Philadelphia:—

There is absolutely no news here from the Army of the Potomac not published in Stanton's bulletin of yesterday and before. The line is open and mere business despatches are passing over it. Have no alarm on account of bogus despatches. A. LINCOLN.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. Thomas M. Cook's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE RICHMOND, Oct. 7—Midnight.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING OF THE 7TH INST.

It is a source of great satisfaction to me to reflect that my confident assertions of the valor of the Tenth corps, and its ability to repel any flank attack the rebels might attempt, have been brought to a test and fully sustained. I assured you in my despatch of last night that we had no apprehensions or fear of any movement Lee might make to dislodge us from the position we have occupied for a week past. He has made the attempt to-day, and has failed most signally. With a single division of this corps, and the co-operation of four or five batteries of light artillery, we have overcome a tendency to panic caused by the stampeding of the cavalry that covered our flanks, and repulsed a most determined assault made by eight brigades of rebel infantry and one of cavalry, commanded by the rebel chieftain Lee in person, and sent them flying back to Richmond, leaving large numbers of their killed and some wounded in our possession; have captured nearly two hundred prisoners, and in addition to holding the line we occupied this morning have advanced our infantry to the point on the Central road formerly held by the cavalry. It has been a glorious day's work, and one deserving of prominent mention.

THE ENEMY'S FIRST MOVEMENTS.

I have already mentioned in my despatch of last night the fact that our commanders had full and accurate knowledge of the rebel movements and intentions. For a full comprehension of them a map would be valuable, but time prevents my drawing one to-night. Field's division of rebel infantry, consisting of four brigades, with Gary's cavalry brigade, moved out of Richmond at an early hour last evening on York river turnpike. They marched all night, as we well knew they would, and by a circuitous route fell upon Kautz's division of cavalry on the Central road at daylight, or a little after, this morning. Hoke's division, of equal strength with Field's, moved out from the rebel line of works immediately beyond the right of our infantry line and advanced down the Central road.

FIRST EXPECTATIONS.

The first idea of this movement entertained on our side was that it was designed to strike at the New Market heights, and, advancing up the New Market road, strike us in the rear. At that time we knew nothing of the movements of Hoke's division.

THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

of their plans show this to have been an erroneous idea. Field moved out on the York river turnpike only far enough to pass around the right flank of Kautz's cavalry, and then struck across the country to the Central road, and moved up that thoroughfare against the cavalry. It was their design, as prisoners inform us, for Hoke to

[illegible]

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE REBEL MILITARY SITUATION.

Important Success of the Union Troops in Louisiana.

Increase of the Union Fleet Off Wilmington.

The Danville Road Required by the Rebel Government,

&c., &c., &c.

We have received copies of the Richmond *Whig* and *Dispatch* of Friday, the 7th inst.

Important from Louisiana.

TELEGRAM TO THE RICHMOND WHIG.

FIVE MILES FROM CLINTON, La., Oct. 6, 1864.

Yesterday the enemy advanced in heavy force from Bayou Sara, on the Clinton and Woodville road. Colonel Scott, with only one regiment, fought and drove them back on the Jackson road to within two miles of Bayou Sara; *but, being flanked and the enemy being reinforced, Colonel Scott fell back on the Liberty road, and the enemy occupied Woodville yesterday evening and Clinton early this morning.*

The Valley.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 7.]

Affairs in the valley are not by any means unfavorable for us. The enemy still continue to be pressed back, and our cavalry now hold possession of the north bank of North river, the main body of the federals having fallen back beyond Harrisonburg, at which place they have a moderate sized encampment. Their outer line of pickets extend to within sight of the town of Bridgewater, which is six or eight miles south of Harrisonburg and west of the valley turnpike. From that point the camp of the enemy can be plainly seen. Their force is variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand.

At Waynesboro they destroyed only the depot. The flour mills were not destroyed, nor were any of the private houses. The flour from one mill was distributed among the negroes. Our cavalry charged the federal troops in the streets, driving them in confusion, and pursued them so rapidly that they had no time, whatever might have been their desire, to burn private houses by

[illegible]

among other reasons why the Southern members desired that the seat of government should be removed from Philadelphia.

New England, with her fanatical Puritan element, finding slavery unprofitable on a soil naturally rocky and barren, transplanted the seeds sown by the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and nursed the abolition growth until she became universally and notoriously anti-slavery. Her leaders were foremost in the troubles which took place on the admission of Missouri into the federal Union. So disgusted was John Randolph on that occasion, and so prophetic of coming sectional difficulties, that, although not on speaking terms with Mr. Clay, he proposed that the Southern members of Congress should go home, and declared if Mr. Clay would leave the Speaker's chair, he would follow him to Kentucky or to any part of the world.

Every reader knows by heart the history of that incessant slavery agitation in the federal Congress afterwards. Every discerning man saw the cloud, at first no bigger than the hand of Elijah, swell into overshadowing proportions. The abolitionists stole our negroes by hundreds of thousands, flooded Congress with petitions for the emancipation of the rest, and kept up a perpetual agitation both inside and outside of the federal capital on the subject.

At last the devilish aggressions of the North culminated in the election of Lincoln—a radical abolitionist, who had made public declaration "that the Union could not remain half white, half black;" that slavery must give way to free labor.

Need we repeat what followed? Does not every one know this war was inaugurated because the Southern people felt that more silly compromises, more bartering away of principles, more concessions on our part, would lead to still greater aggressions on the part of the Yankees? Does not everybody know that the first gun fired at Sumter was a States' rights gun, which thundered forth the doctrine that each State was a sovereignty, and, as such, had a right to set up or pull down any institution within its limits, and that the federal Congress had nothing in the world to do with the domestic institutions of a State? And did not that gun vindicate the right of separate State secession, and did not secession take place because we all felt that if we remained in the Union an abolition President and an abolition Congress would before the end of four years jeopardize our great institution—slavery?

"The people of the South are not fighting for slavery, but for independence." Why, this is tantamount to saying that the South is fighting for independence at the expense of slavery. It is an acknowledgment that slavery is either an evil or unimportant—a doctrine which we hold to be opposed to the experience of ethnologists and of every agriculturist of the South.

If the new heresy is intended to conciliate European nations it will fail, for it does not tally with our history, as the Southern people know. The first are not to be hoodwinked by so transparent a fallacy, the second cannot agree to hold our great industrial institution at so low a figure. Is the new heresy intended to conciliate the Yankees? If so, worse still, as we should never consent to eat our words and our principles face to face with that negro stealing race.

Our doctrine is this:—We are fighting for independence, that our great and necessary domestic institution of slavery shall be preserved, and for the preservation of other institutions of which slavery is the groundwork.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1864.

THE LATE BRILLIANT VICTORY OF THE TENTH CORPS.

The details received by the military authorities here of the repulse of the rebel attack on Birney's position, north of James river, on Friday, show that it resulted

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CITY POINT.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatch.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

Mr. Wm. D. McGregor's Despatch.

NEWS FROM SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Freaks of the Draft in Washington.

City Intelligence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Oct. 9, 1864.

The week just closed opened with a falling gold market and great depression, almost amounting to panic, on the Stock Exchange as well as in business generally; but on Wednesday afternoon the speculators in gold profited by a lull in the army news and gave it an upward turn, with which the stock market, as well as operations in produce, actively sympathized. The reaction also relieved to some extent the prostration prevailing in the general merchandise markets. But the advance in gold, which carried it to 206 on Friday, was afterwards partially lost, and the quotation on Saturday, at half-past four P. M., was 197¼, from which it submitted to a fractional decline at the Evening Exchange, the tendency of the market being downward. The highest and lowest quotations in the gold room during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	192½	189
Tuesday	192⅛	189½
Wednesday	191½	189¼
Thursday	197	192¼
Friday	206	198
Saturday	203½	197½

The quotations for railway shares at the lowest point touched by the market on Wednesday reflected the confidence of the "bears" on the Stock Exchange, and the feverish state of the public mind consequent on the unsettlement of all values by the fall of gold, the extent of which was indefinite, owing to the previous excessive premium; and as there is still room for a drop of at least thirty per cent on the par, this uncertainty with regard to the future continues. The following comparison will show the currency depreciation of the leading stocks within a month:—

	Sept. 6.	Oct. 5.
Erie	106⅝	86¾
Hudson River	121½	109
Cleveland and Pittsburg	110½	91½
Illinois Central	126⅝	112
Michigan Central	134	115½
Fort Wayne	108¼	91
New York Central	128	110
Chicago and Rock Island	107¾	87½

—But although the quotations show this heavy decline in currency the fact remains that, as compared with their price in July last, when gold was selling at 275 a 283, these stocks have undergone an appreciation in gold value.

We have arrived at that stage in the history of the war when gold has become the great indicator or criterion of prices; and no man knows the value of his own property for the time being without consulting that standard. Hence the extreme susceptibility of the stock, produce and general merchandise markets to the influence of the gold premium; and gold itself is just as sensitive to the influence of war news as the currency value of all property is to its rise or fall. This extreme susceptibility is partly the result of speculation and partly of real causes, and in its effects it is hurtful; the derangement of values produced being detrimental to the interests of the commercial community, while, by creating a sense of insecurity and distrust, it places a drag upon trade. We have a practical illustration of this in the stagnation which has characterized business of all kinds since the fall in gold began. But this is an exceptional period, for we are now passing from a morbid state of inflation to the more sound and natural basis from which we were driven by absurd legislation relating to gold; for, although the general bad management of the national finances, especially with regard to the currency, did much towards sustaining the efforts of speculators for a rise, gold would probably not have sold within a hundred per cent of the highest figure it reached in July had it not been for the acts of Congress affecting its purchase and sale; for every restriction placed upon traffic in it festered distrust and played into the hands of a monopoly.

Gold is rapidly tending towards its proper level, and the impending aspect of the military situation will accelerate its decline till, having "touched bottom," as it were, it will steady itself by its own weight.

It matters nothing that thousands of speculators in stocks, in produce or in merchandise may be ruined by it so long as the people are the gainers. The speculators are responsible for much of the evil of inflation which even now makes the paper dollar worth little more than half its value in specie, and which at one time had reduced it to less than forty cents. With this decline of gold and the consequent readjustment of values in currency will come that restoration of confidence which will tend to keep down the premium in the future and lead to reforms in our financial policy which will be preventive of the dangers which the present course, indefinitely persevered in, would threaten. Men of wealth will then recall their investments in Europe, as some of them have already done, in view of the reassuring condition of the military situation at home and the critical state of financial and commercial affairs in the Old World.

If Great Britain, during a suspension of specie payments extending over twenty-four years, could keep the premium on gold, as compared with Bank of England notes, down to a premium that averaged only twenty per cent, and never exceeded forty-one per cent, there is no reason why we should not emulate her example. Her national debt at the present day is seven hundred and ninety millions of pounds sterling, or about double the amount of our own as it stands; yet it is no source of inconvenience to her, and her revenues for the fiscal year ending on the 1st of July last were seventy millions, and might easily have been doubled, according to the best authorities, without oppressing any section of the population. With good financial management the amount of our debt would be a matter of little consequence; but the form of the securities representing it is very material, and hence large issues of irredeemable paper money are to be deprecated. To the condition of the currency and plans for the funding of a large portion of it, therefore, Con-[illegible]

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CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[H]ONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY—DIVIDEND NO. [illegible]—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the [Hon]ey Brook Coal Company, held at their office, [illegible] Walnut [st]., Philadelphia, on the 5th of October, 1864, a dividend [of f]our and a half per cent on capital stock of three millions [of dollar]s, clear of all taxes, was declared from the earnings [of th]e company for the quarter ending on the 1st of October, payable on the 20th inst.

J. B. McCREADY, President.

[PR]OPOSALS FOR LOAN—FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

[Se]aled offers will be received at this Department, under [the a]ct of Congress approved June 30, 1864, until the noon [of F]riday, the 14th instant, for Bonds of the United States [to th]e amount of forty millions of dollars. The Bonds [offer]ed will bear an interest of six per centum, payable [semi]-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years, and payable in twenty years from [Nove]mber 1, 1864.

[Ea]ch offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for [each] hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no [more] than fifty. Two per cent of the principal (excluding [prem]ium) of the whole amount bid for by each bidder [must] be deposited as guaranty for payment of subscriptions, [if ac]cepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at [Wash]ington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at [New] York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or [with] the designated depository at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or [with] any National Deposit Bank which may consent to [transa]ct the business without charge, for which deposit [duplic]ate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the [office]r or bank receiving them—the originals of which must [be fo]rwarded with the offers, to this department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the [offer]s to reach Washington not later than the morning of [Octo]ber 14 as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its [prop]er certificate of deposit, will be considered.

[Th]e Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and [$1,00]0. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be [issue]d if required.

[All] offers received will be opened on Friday, October [14. Th]e awards will be made by the Secretary to [the] highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or de[clina]tion will be immediately given to the respective [offer]ers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the de[scrip]tion and denominations preferred will be sent [to th]e subscribers, at the cost of the department, on the [pay]ment of instalments. The deposit of two per cent [will be r]eckoned in the last instalments paid by successful [bidders], and will be immediately returned to those whose [offers m]ay not be accepted.

[The a]mount of accepted offers must be deposited with [the Tr]easurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this [notice, o]n advice of acceptance of offers, as follows:—One [third on] the 20th of October, and the balance (including the [premiu]m and original two per cent deposit) on the 31st of [October].

[The B]onds will bear interest from November 1. Interest [on payme]nts, from their date to November 1, will be paid by [the Gove]rnment in coin.

[One h]alf of the first instalment, or twenty-five per cent [of accep]ted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to [October] 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness." [Such] certificates will be received in part payment of the [first inst]alment only.

[Offers] under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for [Loan]," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. [The righ]t to decline all offers not considered advantageous [to the Go]vernment is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

[DIVID]END NOTICE—PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD [Com]pany.—A dividend of two per cent upon the capi[tal] of this company has been this day declared by the [Trustees], payable on the 24th day of October, at the office of [Dunc]up & Co., 50 Exchange place, in the city of New [York]. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

[New Y]ork, Oct. 4, 1864.

[OFFICE] UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, [No.] 13 William street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1864.

[The an]nual meeting of the stockholders of this Company [will be h]eld on the 1st Monday of October, at the office of [the Comp]any, 13 William street, New York, at 11 o'clock A. [M., for th]e transaction of such business as may come be[fore the] meeting. JOHN A. DIX, President.

[illegible] Poon, Secretary.

[PETR]OLEUM OIL STOCKS [I]N ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES [for sale] by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., 11 Broad street, near Wall.

[SAN F]RANCISCO CITY TEN PER CENT BONDS, IS[SUE] of 1851, wanted by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

[THE I]MPERIAL SILVER MINING COMPANY OF [San] Francisco has declared a dividend for the month [of Septe]mber of seven dollars and fifty cents per share, in [gold, pay]able on and after 5th inst., through the Bank of [Californi]a to Eastern stockholders, less exchange, by LEES [& WAL]LER, offices No. 33 Pine street.

[New Y]ork, Oct. 4, 1864.

[THE S]AVAGE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF SAN [Fran]cisco has declared a dividend for the month of Sep[tember o]f seventy-five dollars per foot in gold, payable [through] the Bank of California to Eastern stockholders on [and after] 5th inst., less exchange, by LEES & WALLER, [offices No.] 33 Pine street.

[New Y]ork, Oct. 5, 1864.

[THE G]OULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPA[NY] of San Francisco has declared a dividend for the [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first class waitress in a private family; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 East 2d st., room 6.

A GOOD ENGLISH COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a private family; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 32d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse; no objection to help with the washing or chamberwork. Good city reference. Apply for two days at 203 Waverley place.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Has good reference. Can be seen at 201 7th av., near 24th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box plaiting, and is a thorough chambermaid. Call at 33 West 13th st., first floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer. Best of city reference from her last place. Call at 525 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Unexceptionable reference. Call at 218 West 26th st., first floor.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 17 YEARS OF AGE, wishes a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork; has two years' reference from her last place. Inquire at 291 1st av., near 17th st., in the drug store.

A COMPETENT PERSON WANTS A SITUATION TO cook or do housework; prefers a steady place to high wages; good reference. Call at 93 West 17th st., basement.

A COMPETENT NURSE WISHES A SITUATION TO take care of an infant or children; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at 157 West 28th st.

A COMPETENT AND RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson desires a situation either in a fancy store, bakery, or to take care of children, whom she can teach to spell and read. Call for two days at 237 Jay st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS SEAMstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do family sewing; has the best city reference. Call at 173 East 13th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS FIRST class waitress in a private family; has the best city reference. Call at 128 Clinton place, 8th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS FIRST class waitress in a private family. Can be seen at 173 East 13th st. Has the best city reference.

A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 234 West 27th st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New York Post Office

Saturday, October 8, 1864.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

Please give the name as it is in the paper, and say what day it is advertised.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abrams Mrs M A	Aler Mrs Lucy	Andrews Mary
Abent Mrs Lucy C	Allen Hattie	Andrews Amelia
Abel Mrs Mary	Allen Emma	Andrews Mary
Abbott Mrs J D	Allen Mary Jane	Anamon Mrs S L
Acheson Kittie	Allen Sarah F	Apthorp Mrs Charlott C
Alkerson Euphemia	Almendenger C	Abel Mrs Maria
Allison Ellen	Albershausen Mrs Sophia	Armstrong Fannie
Answorth Mrs Mary	Allendorf Dorris	Ashley Mrs L Seym'r
Aldridge Mrs Mary	Anderson Ellen	Austin Mrs Flora
Alexander Mrs Mary J	Anderson Mrs	Avis Mrs Isabella
Alexander Mrs Margt	Anderson Mrs Cath	Aylmere Florence

B

Bang Mrs John F	Beach Catharine R	Brown E T
Bailey Georgine—2	Benson Cristine	Brown Mrs Mary J
Baker Mrs Francis	Benson Graceen	Brown Sarah
Baldwin Mrs E	Bennett Milley	Bonzer Josey
Baker Mrs	Benton Mrs Mary	Boyers Mrs
Baiston Sallie	Beck Mrs Billey	Booth Fanny
Bain Carrie	Berrien Mrs Joseph	Bosom Mrs Frances
Blanchard Elvira	Berk Emma	Bensford Alice
Blackman Lizzie	Betts Mrs Emma J	Brophy Mrs
Barclay Mrs Sema	Beonhard Mrs Maria	Boland F
Barton Emma	Brewster Mrs Virg'a	Brownwell Calista E
Barton Mrs Emma G	Brennan Mary	Buckley Mary
Banack Mrs C	Bretel Mrs Cathe	Butts Mrs Moses
Brannan Ellen	Bildevree Sarah	Buck Mary E
Basaford Mrs Sarah	Birdsall Sarah K	Bull Mrs Mary Ann
Bassford Mrs Amanda	Bird Mrs Joseph	Buchannan Miss
Bray Mrs Minnie	Briggs Anna	Byron Mrs Ellen
Bennett Sarah	Brown Mrs Henrietta	Byrne Mrs
	Brown Mary	Byard Mary Ann

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible] than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5. Also sold at 127½ Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—DR. POWERS, 61 FRANKLIN street, warrants relief in a few hours from all difficulties, whether demanding medical or surgical treatment. Communications sacredly confidential.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL Bust, for learners, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

BE WISE IN TIME—REMEMBER THE SURE PLACE for a speedy cure without mercury; unfortunates will find it to their advantage. Dr. WARD'S old established office, 61 Franklin street. Advice free and small charge for medicines.

CONFIDENTIAL AND IMPORTANT INFORMATION to ladies.—CHARLES LUTZE, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, guarantees a positive removal of all difficulties which any lady may be suffering under in the shortest possible time, and without the dreaded exposure which a delicate lady shrinks from as practised by all other physicians. His scientific method of treatment has been tested on thousands of patients within the last seventeen years with the greatest success, and endorsed by the highest medical gentlemen of this country and Europe. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private rooms, 616½ Broadway, and the only place where his never failing Female Medicines can be obtained. Price $5.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. E. CORBETT, member of the N. Y. U. Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office No. 30 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN AND ACcoucheur, No. 6 Amity place, makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. POWERS, 61 FRANKLIN STREET, CAN BE CONsulted gratis, with unparalleled success, on all female complaints. His Periodical Drops, $3 per bottle, expressly for obstinate cases. Beware of imitations.

DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACtitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or restriction from business. 630 Broadway, next block above the Metropolitan Hotel.

GOOD NEWS.—YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND.—DR. Ward's Specific and Preventive cures the worst cases without mercury or change of diet. Ward's Magical Invigorating Pills, $2 per package. A sure cure where manhood has been impaired.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, NO. 6 Amity place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Convenient rooms for ladies who desire good care and medical attendance during confinement.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY THE guaranteed remedy, Dr. Powers' Essence of Life—office 61 Franklin street—in less time than any other medicine. All those contemplating marriage should take this life restoring remedy.

ASTROLOGY.

A. B. MAURICE, THE REAL ASTROLOGER, WITH several secrets that no living mortal ever knew before, will cause speedy marriages, tells the very day you marry and shows the complexion of the intended; he will bring success out of any undertaking, and warns you of all future danger in travelling by sea or land; wealth, health, good luck and long life to all who consult him. Send $1 to box 5,803 New York Post office. Call at 126 Bleecker street, near Wooster. Ladies, 50c. to $1; gentlemen, $1.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, 184 Ludlow street, near Houston. Gentlemen not admitted.

CLAIRVOYANT.—IF YOU WISH THE TRUTH GO AT once to Madam ROSS; she shows a correct likeness of your future husband or absent friends; lucky numbers free. No. 28 West Twenty-seventh street. Hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MRS. MARION JAMES, INDEPENDENT CLAIRvoyant, 101 East Seventeenth street, corner of Third avenue, traces Lost and Stolen Property, Absent Friends, Lawsuits and Business Affairs generally. Detects and Treats all Medical Cases. References given. Gentlemen not admitted.

MRS. DOOLAN, CLAIRVOYANT, 210 BROADWAY.—Consultation from 9 till 6. Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. Past, present and future foretold.

MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT AND Astrologist in this city. She tells your very thoughts, causes speedy marriages, gives lucky numbers. 310 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen 50.

MADAME WALTERS, CLAIRVOYANT, MAY BE SEEN at her rooms, 383 Canal street, on sickness, business, things lost or stolen, and gives lucky numbers. Terms moderate.

MADAM HOPE, BY PALMISTRY, ON ALL THE AFfairs of life, at 155 Sixth avenue. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

NO IMPOSITION.—THE NEVER FAILING MADAME STARR, from Europe. She is the greatest business medium clairvoyant in the world. She never fails in giving the greatest satisfaction. No humbug, at 342 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Gentlemen not admitted.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, RETURNED from Paris, is the greatest spiritualist, Medical and Business Clairvoyant known. She has that never failing secret to cause speedy marriages, and restores unfaithful husbands. Office, 310 Fourth avenue.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXIX .... No. 282

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA—IL TROVATORE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—JACK CADE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BRIDY WILDKING AND DESERTER—JOLLY COBBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LYSIAH—DECHALUMEAU—ARTFUL DODGE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—VICTIM—PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TOM THUMB—TWO GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, &C., at all hours. NEW YEAR'S CALLS—KATE OAKLEY—ELVIRA—M. DECHALAMEAU—Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—CHALLENGE DANCE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &C.—RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—VARIED AND EXCITING MELANGE OF ETHIOPIAN ODDITIES.

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &C.—BURIED ALIVE.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—OSCANYAN'S GRAND SOIREES ORIENTALES.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—BOHEMIAN TROUPE OF GLASS BLOWING.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

New York, Monday, October 10, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The HERALD despatches which we publish this morning give a complete and graphic account of the severe engagement and brilliant Union victory on Friday last on the north side of James river, where the rebels, after furiously attacking and driving back Kautz's cavalry, assailed the Tenth corps, and were themselves in turn driven back, with equal fury and with very severe loss. The contest was of the hottest and most stubborn character. Their casualties were far in excess of ours, and Birney's gallant men retook every inch of ground which the rebels, by their superior numbers and the suddenness of the attack, had succeeded in temporarily wresting from the cavalry. Eight pieces of artillery, however, which were taken from the division of Kautz, were not recovered. The engagement lasted from a little after daylight till about noon. General Lee in person is said to have commanded the enemy. General Gregg, commanding a brigade in the rebel General Fields' division, and a number of rebel field officers were killed. The result of the day's struggle was a most decisive triumph for the national arms.

There is nothing new of importance to notice from the army of the Potomac, in front of Petersburg. Picket firing still continues along the lines. President Lincoln, in a despatch to Hon. Simon Cameron, dated at five o'clock last evening, states that there is absolutely no news from General Grant's field of operations before Richmond and Petersburg later than what has been already published, and cautions the people against alarm on account of bogus despatches.

A victory by Sheridan over Longstreet, who has recently superseded Early in command of the rebel forces in the Shenandoah valley, is reported from Washington; but nothing definite in relation to it, nor any particulars, are given. Sheridan's army was still at Harrisonburg on Friday last, and was receiving supplies regularly from Martinsburg, despite the hordes of guerillas in the valley. General Emory, who commands the Nineteenth corps, has written a letter in reply to the charges made against the conduct of his command at the battle of Opequan creek, on the 19th ult.

There is no direct intelligence from General Sherman's headquarters later than that already made public. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday last, in speaking of the late change of position of Hood's forces, says that his entire army is thrown north of the Chattahoochee river, in Sherman's rear, and that it is strongly intrenched and holding his only railroad communication in that direction. Hood's troops, it says, have "recovered their spirit and discipline." The rebels estimate Sherman's strength at forty-five thousand men. All this boasting may look very fine to newspaper readers in Dixie; but an officer on General Grant's staff, directly from Atlanta, assures one of our correspondents at City Point, [illegible], that not the slightest fear is entertained in reference to General Sherman's position; that his army is provisioned and supplied for fifty days, and that it is expected he will soon make Hood repent his rashness in placing himself just where he now is, wherever that may be. One of our Washington correspondents says that Hood's movement is already known to be a complete failure, and that the government will not be surprised to soon learn of such a victory by Sherman as will result in the destruction of the entire rebel army in Georgia.

General Burbridge, with twenty-five hundred mounted Union infantry, recently made a raid through from Kentucky into Southwestern Virginia, and at Saltville, where some extensive salt works are located, carried two rebel redoubts and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, cattle, &c. The rebel Generals Breckinridge and Echols were in the vicinity with a force far superior to General Burbridge's, and he was therefore compelled to withdraw during the night, leaving a few of his wounded behind. He passed through Covington, Ky., yesterday, on his return, en route to Lexington.

We give to-day extracts from Richmond papers of Friday last. All the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute over seventeen years of age have been called into the reserve force of the army by the rebel Secretary of War, and those under that age, more than half of the whole number, are expected to come forward and tender their services. Thus the robbery of the cradle still goes on. Notice has been given of the discontinuance of the evening passenger train on the Danville Railroad, as the transportation for the rebel government requires almost the entire capacity of the road. It is said that the Union forces have again burned the bridge of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad over the Rapidan river, and are advancing on Gordonsville. It is claimed that Sheridan still continues to be pressed back, at the same time that it is admitted his picket lines are some five or six miles south of Harrisonburg. Trains from Richmond are said to be running to within a mile and a half of Staunton. A Wilmington, N. C., paper says "the enemy" appear to be making preparations for a determined attack on that place, a number of vessels having been recently added to the fleet. The Mobile *Advertiser* has "authentic advices" of late captures by Forrest of three hundred prisoners, four guns, seven hundred horses, two thousand five hundred small arms, and a thousand negroes. It is asserted that he has completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad from Franklin, Tenn., to Decatur Ala. A despatch from Bristol, East Tennessee, says the Yankees retreated from there towards Knoxville in great confusion, after burning the railroad bridge over the Watauga at Carter's station, and that hundreds of Union families left with them. The occupation of Clinton, Louisiana, by the Union troops, on Thursday last, after a severe engagement with the forces of the rebel Colonel Scott, is announced. Jeff. Davis' return to Richmond is reported.

The steam transport Dudley Buck arrived last night from Morehead, N. C., but brought no military news, all being quiet in that respect in North Carolina. Yellow fever is prevalent in Newbern. A number of deaths from it have occurred, and many of the business places are closed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

There are four European steamships due at American ports to-day, one of them (the Jura) carrying news five days later than the report of the China. These vessels sailed from their points of departure in the following order:—

Steamship.	*From.*	*Day of Sailing.*	*For.*
Hansa	Southampton	Sept. 28	New York.
Erin	Queenstown	Sept. 28	New York.
Edinburg	Queenstown	Sept. 29	New York.
Jura	Londonderry	Sept. 30	Quebec.

Nothing has yet been heard of the steamship Roanoke, from Havana, over due at this port. The Roanoke left Havana on the 29th of September. She is now consequently twelve days out, and the worst fears are entertained for her safety.

The leading features of the effect which will be produced on the affairs of Italy—governmental, social, commercial and artistic—by the recent decision to transfer the capital of the kingdom from Turin to Florence, and thus abandon for a time the idea of "unification" by the possession of Rome, are passed in review in an interesting article published in the HERALD to-day.

The Turks Island *Standard* of the 24th of September reports no change in the salt market during the week. Three or four cargoes, which had been shipped since the last previous report, had been sold at the same price—thirteen cents.

Persons who returned from St. Domingo to Turks Island about the 16th of September, stated that the reports in circulation relative to the success of the Spanish troops at Porto Plata are incorrect, and that never, since the insurrection broke out, were the Dominicans in better condition or more sanguine of success.

In a letter written by Francis P. Blair, Sr., that gentleman gives his explanation of his visit to this city some time ago, when it was stated in the newspapers that he came to tender, on behalf of the President, a command in the field to General McClellan, on the condition that that gentleman would decline to be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy at the approaching election. Mr. Blair says that he came here on his own private responsibility to endeavor to bring about a closer cohesion of all the Union elements for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that he had no mission whatever from the President. He gives a statement of his interview with General McClellan, and admits that he urged him not to accept the nomination of the Chicago Convention, but says that Mr. Lincoln had no intimation of this conference until after it had taken place.

General Doblado positively contradicts, in a note which he has sent to us, the statement lately made by a newspaper published in the city of Mexico, that he had made application to the government of Maximilian to be allowed to enter the Emperor's dominions.

Fifty-five paroled Union officers and five hundred and twenty-nine enlisted men, exchanged prisoners, arrived at Annapolis yesterday from Richmond.

Israel Colman, a porter at the Park Hotel, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, was so seriously stabbed in the face, side and back yesterday morning, in front of that hotel, by one of the guests, named William Clark, that it is feared he cannot recover. Clark, it is alleged, was intoxicated at the time, and creating a disturbance, and made the assault because the porter remonstrated with him. He was committed to the Tombs, as was also a man named James F. Stoddart, alleged to have been a confederate.

The weather continued to be decidedly winterish yesterday. It was several degrees colder than people anticipated from the indications on Saturday. Full winter suits, overcoats and all, were brought into use, and home and the cars were found preferable to locomotion in the open streets. Parlor and bedroom fires were by no means uncommon in those sections of the metropolis where greenbacks and coal are plentiful.

The Rebel Confederacy Toppling—The Corner Stone Giving Way.

Our latest advices from Richmond present a more dismal picture of the desperate extremities of the rebel confederacy than was given to the world the other day by Jeff. Davis in his doleful harangue at Macon, Georgia; and Jeff.'s disclosures of his melancholy condition were sufficient to convince the thinking world that he has seen the fatal handwriting on the wall. His confession that two-thirds of his enlisted fighting men were deserters or stragglers, absent without leave, settled the question; but when it is proposed at Richmond to meet this ruinous deficiency by arming the slave population, on the basis of emancipation, we see the enemy driven to the pirate's last resort, of blowing up his own ship to escape capture.

As one of our army correspondents at the front describes it, "the tone of the Richmond press has become whimsically mixed." They claim that "the news is cheering from every quarter," and yet print a military order, with commendatory comments, revoking all details under their sweeping, wholesale conscription law, and ordering every man capable of bearing arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, into the ranks. They ridicule the fighting of negro troops, and advocate the organization of a Southern negro army, contending that slaves will fight more manfully to bind their chains than to loose them. They extol the patriotism of the citizens of Richmond in rushing to arms to defend their homes and firesides, and tell of the operations of street patrols and provost guards in [illegible] developing this patriotism, giving some humorous pictures of the chivalric sons of Virginia "hiding among the garments of ladies' wardrobes" to escape the "pressing" calls to the ranks. They assure us that Grant can never take Richmond, and that the late movement was readily repulsed, yet inform us that our lines "now enclose many residences which have never heretofore been within hostile lines." The situation is represented as extremely favorable to them—the Yankees defeated and dispirited and unable to assault—and yet the people are admonished to "repair to the public square, or their other places of rendezvous, with the utmost promptness on the sounding of the alarm bell." And thus, in every attempt to keep up appearances, they unwittingly betray their weakness, confusion and despair.

To cheer the desponding Georgians Davis went down among them, and promised them that the fate of Napoleon, in his retreat from Moscow, was reserved for Sherman in the retreat which he would soon be compelled to undertake from Atlanta. The experiment of cutting off Sherman from his base of supplies has been tried, and has most signally failed. Yet a little longer and Davis will have disappeared, and Hood's army will be nowhere. Then we shall hear from Governor Brown his true sentiments, as the organ of his people, and a version of State rights different from that of his late letter to General Sherman. In the meantime Davis, who, it is reported, has returned to Richmond, has been hurried back while yet one road is open, impelled by the emancipation revolution in his confederacy, there at length fiercely advocated in order to save Virginia from subjugation.

Down to this day the slaveholding aristocracy of the South have been sustaining this war for Davis under the idea that its object was a compact and cohesive Southern confederacy upon the political and social corner stone of African slavery. But, driven to the last extremity of despair, the Richmond *Enquirer* now says:—"We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase (who is to pay for them?) of two hundred and fifty thousand negroes, present them with their freedom, and the privilege of remaining in the States, and arm, equip, drill and fight them." Blind indeed must be that Southern political philosopher who does not see that the adoption of this proposition by the "Confederate Congress" would at once cause a revolution among the Southern slaveholders in favor of an unconditional submission to the Union. Besides, "it is too late." Before the "Confederate Congress" can do anything towards arming and equipping the Southern slave population—even if it should zealously undertake to act as suggested—the struggle will be ended, and the so-called President Davis and his confederacy will be among the things of the past. The removal of the corner stone will not save the toppling fabric now, whatever might have been the result of such a proceeding in the beginning.

The Macon speech of Davis, the furious but impotent efforts of Hood to extricate himself from Sherman, the still more desperate but equally futile efforts of Lee, right and left, to break through the tightening coils of Grant, are convincing evidences that the rebellion is in its dying struggles. But, if further evidence be demanded, we think that, to satisfy the most skeptical copperhead, we have only to point to the proposition of the Richmond *Enquirer* to make a last effort to save the "confederacy" by tearing away the foundation upon which it stands.

The Price of Cotton—What Our Government Should Do.

Some very remarkable and important orders have recently been issued by General Herron in the military district of Baton Rouge, of which he is commandant. These orders materially interfere with free trade in cotton and other merchandise, reducing all commercial dealings to a monopoly, subject to the control of a government special agent. All licenses for trade stores are revoked; no one is permitted in future to continue or open a store for the sale of any articles without a permit from this special agent, under penalty of arrest and confiscation of his property to the Treasury Department. Neither can any one purchase nor ship any of the products of the country without permission from this agent. This is certainly placing in the hands of a government official a large amount of authority, which, however it may be deemed necessary to extend by the military commander of the district for the proper government thereof, very seriously affects the price of cotton, the interests of the Treasury, and the prospects of the Union cause, as we shall show.

Several days ago a British steamer—the Virginia, from Liverpool brought a cargo of cotton of over two thousand bales into the port of New York, a large portion of which was grown in the East Indies, shipped to England, and reshipped to America. This is very like bringing coals to Newcastle, and the fact may be interpreted into a severe rebuke of the policy of the administration. It is clear that we do not want cotton of foreign production here. There are at the present time in the hands of the rebels not less than three million bales; but the government have thrown every obstacle in the way of its coming North to our Atlantic ports, except through the hands of a few favorites of the administration. In Texas, Arkansas and the Red river parishes of Louisiana alone they hold over a million bales, in store and in the field, ready for shipment to Europe after it crosses the frontier into Mexico. It is absurd to suppose that the rebel holders of this cotton would prefer to run the risk of the blockade from Wilmington and Matamoros rather than to sell it for greenbacks, without any risk, to Northern purchasers. This we assume to be a fact, and, taken in connection with the circumstances of the recent importation of cotton from India, proves that the policy of the government on the cotton question is, to say the least of it, weak and foolish.

Looking at the philosophical deduction from these facts what do we find—that every bale of cotton which we send to Europe from the North, instead of permitting it to go from the South, weakens the rebellion and strengthens us, in so far as we draw for it in gold while we pay for it in the national paper currency, and at the same time deprive the Southern government of so much of their credit in Europe. Again, this policy has put the price of cotton up in Europe one hundred per cent, and thus enhanced its value immensely as a financial resource to the enemy. If the means to purchase cotton from the Southern owner were left unrestricted we could have shipped nearly a million and a half of bales from United States ports, which, at thirty cents a pound—which the rebels get for it in England—allowing five hundred pounds to the bale, would have yielded us from Europe from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions in gold, and at the same time would have depreciated and indeed destroyed the rebel market there. The price of cotton in this market has now reached from one dollar and twenty cents to one dollar and thirty cents, while the cotton manufactures ordinarily used in every family have increased in price from fifteen and twenty cents to eighty and ninety cents a yard, and all other goods in proportion. These grievances fall upon the loyal people of the North, the families of the men who are fighting to put down the rebellion, and not upon the rebels.

In another view, it can be shown that the unrestricted trade with the South in the purchase of cotton would assist in subduing the rebellion by creating a strong, binding link between the Southern people and the Union. Every greenback we send South binds the holder thereof, whether rebel or Unionist, more effectively to the government which is to redeem it. It gives him an object in maintaining its integrity. It opens to him also the prospect of realizing for his cotton a currency, which, whatever his political sentiments may be, we know is regarded in the South with vastly more confidence than rebel paper. Besides every greenback which goes South in this way relieves the Treasury, because it returns in gold, through the medium of cotton.

Thus the advantages of weakening the rebellion, increasing the finances of the government, and relieving the pressure upon the Northern people, by a reduction in the price of necessary fabrics, can be obtained by opening the roads to a free purchase of cotton within the limits of the rebellious territory. But the government do not seem to understand it in this light, and they have discarded all these advantages for the purpose of affording an immense monopoly to a few who are growing immensely rich. We trust, however, that this mistaken policy will be at once abandoned.

Pennsylvania—Governor Seymour's Philadelphia Speech.

Governor Seymour has been stumping it for the Chicago ticket in Pennsylvania. A campaign speech of his, delivered the other evening at Philadelphia, has been published full length in some of the democratic papers, and the Governor is a man of words. This speech, it follows of course, is a long-winded and tiresome rigmarole of electioneering claptrap; but still there are several prominent points presented in it worthy of a passing notice. Let us briefly consider them.

First, the speech is a bill of indictments against the administration. It has proved a bad administration; it has mismanaged the war; it has pursued a policy of savage cruelty towards the non-combatants of the South and especially the people of the border slave States; it has violated the constitution in its arbitrary arrests of individuals, in its suppression of obnoxious newspapers, and built up oppressive taxations and a mountain of debt; it has prohibited the people of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois from buying weapons of war and ammunition; it has suspended at its discretion the habeas corpus, and so forth—a budget of specifications in connection with which the administration has committed many blunders. Especially have Mr. Lincoln and the party in power blundered in their experiments of confiscation, emancipation and reconstruction. Yet all these things together are but as dust in the balance weighed against this paramount, all absorbing and all important question—shall the rebellious States be made to submit to the government of the Union, or shall the government submit to the rebellion?

This is the great, controlling question, and it cannot be covered up in the side issues raised by Governor Seymour. The administration has certainly been laboring to put down the rebellion, and its declared policy is to "fight it out on this line." What is the policy of the democratic party? According to the Chicago platform it is peace-at-any-price, inasmuch as the war is declared in that platform a failure—a complete failure. With regard to the war Governor Seymour makes a nice distinction; our army and navy have been successful, but the administration has failed. The Chicago platform, in effect, denounces the war and all concerned in it as wrong from the beginning and as a failure throughout, while Governor Seymour does not denounce the war. On the contrary he accepts it, and recognizes our victories, but thinks that we have had war and victories enough; that just as we stand, with the democratic party in power, we can and shall have peace.

But just here the Governor is lost in a fog. What sort of a peace? Jeff. Davis has repeatedly said of late that it must be the peace of Southern independence or Southern subjugation. In his late Macon speech, in which he virtually confesses that his cause is lost, he makes no sign of submission. Governor Seymour treats him and his rebellious confederate conspirators very tenderly. He forgets that the organization of a hostile confederacy within the Union, attempting by arms to destroy the Union, was the beginning of the war; and that, after all, had there been no rebellion against the government, the taxes, expenses, debts, corruptions, &c., of Lincoln's administration would probably have been no greater than under Buchanan's, and probably much less. How is it, then, that, in the estimation of Governor Seymour, Lincoln's administration is the embodiment of all the crimes of a cruel despotism, while Jeff. Davis is a model of injured innocence?

In this connection the peace promised by Mr. Seymour, as an oracle of the Chicago Convention though not exactly of the Chicago platform, becomes a very cloudy sort of peace. What is it to be? In his closing remarks of this Philadelphia speech the Governor thus appeals to the "God of our fathers:"—"May the God of our fathers, He who gave the wisdom to frame our constitution and establish our Union, grant us the wisdom to retrace the steps which we have trod, to renew this Union, restore the supremacy of the constitution," &c. Now what steps are here to be retraced to restore the constitution? According to leading democratic expounders, we have no constitutional right to coerce a seceding State. Under this construction we must retrace our steps, first, by stopping this war of coercion; and, secondly, by confessing to the rebellious States that we have been wrong in prosecuting this war against them; that secession is a constitutional right, and that the confederacy which, regardful of this doctrine, you were peaceably allowed to organize and set in motion under the democratic administration of Buchanan, will again be recognized as your right by the democratic party of the North if restored to power; and that if you cannot come back to us we will contrive to come over to you. If this is what Governor Seymour means, his appeal to the "God of our fathers" is the cream of his speech. What does he mean? What is the peace which he proposes or expects by stopping the war? This is a question in the presence of which all the blunders and follies of Lincoln's administration may be dismissed and will be overlooked by the people.

A PUZZLE FOR THE FUTURE HISTORIAN.—When the future historian of this rebellion sits down to his task, nothing will appear to him more wonderful than the fact that, during our present difficulties, two great parties in this country should have been so stupid and deficient in sagacity and patriotism as not to have selected and rallied round the greatest and best men of the time to extricate it from its difficulties. Two men of mediocre talent and less real claims have been taken up as standard bearers, while our really great men are overlooked or ignored. While we have before our eyes the fact that five or six splendid men, who, with pens as pointed as their swords, displaying infinite tact, talent and courage, are serving the Union at the risk of their lives, two men of small account are set up to claim the suffrages of the people, without the least positive merit, for the highest office in their gift. What a subject for historic contemplation! How will this look a half century hence? Happy are those who shall not live to read such a mortifying record of our want of common sense.

THE NEW OLIGARCHY.—The new aristocracy lately sprung up in Pennsylvania is spreading itself. Accounts are coming in from West Virginia and Kentucky of oil wells in those States.

The Military Weakness of England.

England, as the London *Times* speaks for her, is disposed to warn Canada of the possibilities and dangers of a future war with the United States. Her argument is that if the United States shall be irritated by English insolence and injury past all endurance she may, by and by, when the present war is done with, strike out in a new one and strike at that province; and the province is accordingly told on all occasions that in such a case it must manage its own defence. Canada must fight her way through the trouble that England may bring upon her, and England can give her no assistance. Alas! for the good old days when Louis Quinze said that England "paid for all and fought for all." Those days are gone by, and that England is dead and buried under the taxes. England no longer fights for all, and acknowledges that she cannot even fight for her own dependencies. Canada is referred to the Crimean campaign as the measure of England's resources—a campaign in which England's weakness was disgracefully proven—and the *Times* rounds the whole story by the declaration that England cannot supply men for the wear and tear of a single great battle conducted on General Grant's principles.

England has given even later evidence of her impotence as a military power than the campaign in the Crimea. She has shown us how absurdly little would be her power for war on this side the Atlantic. Her game was all bluster when trouble was threatened over the affair of the Trent, and then, by way of a seasonable show of what might come if negotiations would not do, England reinforced her troops in Canada. At great expense, and by great effort, she managed to send out a force of ten thousand men. She sent ten thousand men to hold her frontier against a power that loses twice that many men in a single battle, and hardly feels it. But England was also to be defended by volunteers. Great efforts were made to excite the English on this subject—to get those cold John Bulls enthusiastic, and to have the whole mass of the male population fall into line as the Royal Rifles. But it wouldn't do. England couldn't be brought out to any such tune, and the whole enrolment amounted only to one hundred and forty thousand men. England only had that many men willing to say that they would fight, and whether even that number would come to the scratch for actual service is a very doubtful matter.

Let England and Canada compare the force thus shown with the force that we now have in actual service, or with the force that it is now proven that these States possess. Fancy England's little pipe-clayed bagatelle of ten thousand men face to face with the army under Grant, fought "on Grant's principles;" or with the army under Sherman, fought on Grant's principles or Sherman's either. Remember, also, that these armies would be reinforced by a column from the Shenandoah valley—by the force that besieges Charleston and the force that besieges Mobile—by the garrison at Hilton Head—by the force that holds New Orleans—by the troops in Missouri, and the numberless small forces scattered up and down the Mississippi river—and that the power thus arrayed would be a power composed of seasoned veteran troops. As for England's one hundred and forty thousand volunteers, and Canada's entire fighting population, they would perhaps be a good efficient force after half of them had died in camp or been killed in battle; but let them be counted at their full number—what does that amount to? New York State alone has actually sent into the field three hundred thousand men, and Pennsylvania nearly as many. We need go no further to show how utterly contemptible is the military power of England and her province as compared with ours; and as England continually points this lesson for Canada, we may suggest the propriety of her taking it more directly to herself. We may extend the advantages of our institutions to Canada some day.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN COLOMBIA.—Our correspondence from Panama, published in another column, develops a serious difficulty between Baron Goury, the French Minister, and the Colombian government, which is likely to assume large proportions, and to involve, sooner or later, important American interests. It appears that the French Minister has made a formal demand on M. Murillo, the new Colombian President, for the punishment of General Santa Coloma, the President of the State of Panama, for not suppressing the mob by whom the French Consul was lately insulted there. The matter was referred to the Supreme Court, which decided that there was no case against General Santa Coloma. Baron Goury insisted on the matter being again referred to the Court, which refused to alter its decision. The French Minister persists in his demand for prompt satisfaction, and it is not unlikely that the dispute will lead to the blockade, and perhaps seizure, of Panama by the French.

EXTINCTION OF THE FACTIONS.—All the factions seem to be vanishing out of existence. They must have travelled to "shores where all is dumb," for we never hear their voices now. The peace-at-any-price faction is completely extinguished in this part of the country. The leaders never make any demonstrations, for the followers seem to have quietly set them aside. In the West, such of them as are not in the hands of the United States authorities on charges of conspiracy, appear to have become wonderfully reticent of late. The abolitionist faction, also, is entirely squelched. We hear no more tirades from Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison or any of that tribe. They had to abandon Fremont, they cannot go Lincoln, and so they have caved in. The fact of it is, that the time is not far distant when every secessionist in Jeff. Davis' dominions, and every abolitionist in the North will have to leave their respective localities. They will not be tolerated. They will be driven either into exile or to execution. The reaction is coming, and it will be complete.

THE OMNIBUS CHECK NUISANCE.—The gentleman who caused the arrest of an omnibus driver on Friday tells the public how to proceed in similar cases. The city authorities will not respond when called upon, and it is no use to ask a policeman to make the arrest. If the driver offers a check refuse it and demand the money. If he persists, take the check under protest, ascertain the name of the line and number of the omnibus, and the driver's name if he will give it. Go to the office of the United States Marshal in Chambers street, in the rear of the City Hall, and enter complaint. The offender will then be attended to. It is the duty of every citizen to take active part in this matter and speedily do away with the check swindle.

JEFF. DAVIS IN EUROPE.—Nothing can be more unfortunate for the rebel cause abroad than the splenetic admissions to which Jeff. Davis gave utterance in his recent speeches in Georgia and Alabama. On the European mind a dozen severe military reverses would not produce half so bad an impression. There are so many journals in the pay of the confederacy, in the great European centres, that it has never been difficult to explain away and neutralize the effect of our victories there. The European masses are lamentably ignorant of the geographical characteristics and resources of this country, and are consequently dependent for their information on such papers as the London *Times*, themselves the organs of an aristocracy bitterly hostile to us. It is no wonder, then, that they should not have comprehended the full importance of such events as the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, or of the great strategic movements which have made Sherman master of Atlanta, and enabled Grant to tighten his grasp upon Richmond. None of these facts have been suffered to reach them without being accompanied by such untruthful or disingenuous comments as robbed them of their value as evidence of the actual progress of the Union arms. It was only in that way that the rebel loan could be kept from sinking out of sight, or the firms engaged in blockade running from being dragged into bankruptcy.

It may readily be conceived, then, what a disastrous effect the avowals wrung from the despondency of Jeff. Davis will have upon all these interests. There is no falsifying or arguing away the admissions made by him. They offer such incontrovertible evidence of the utter prostration and hopelessness of the rebel cause that the most shameless of its partisans of the English or French press will not venture to combat it. To persist in their former course would be to prove to the world the truth of what has so often been asserted—that they have been purchased by rebel gold, and are insensible to every consideration of honor and decency. It will be amusing, therefore, to witness the sudden revolution of opinions to which these speeches of Davis will lead. We should not be surprised to find the London *Times* at once throwing a somersault which will bring it right up in favor of the North. How much hard abuse of us it will have to take back; how many predictions to falsify will give it but little concern. Its writers have made such handsome fortunes out of their advocacy of rebel interests, that they can now afford to be just, and make some little reparation for the many evil things they have said of us.

In view of all this, so obvious to a man of Davis' experience, it is astonishing that he should have allowed himself to be betrayed into admissions so damaging. The fact can only be attributed to the recklessness engendered by despair. When fellow conspirators begin to call each other "scoundrels," and to lay upon innocent shoulders the blame of their own ill success, the world may safely arrive at the conclusion that the game is up with them, and that to the crime of treason they will soon be ready to add that of treachery.

NORTHERN COPPERHEADS AND THE SOUTHERN PRESIDENT—A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—Jeff. Davis does not "attempt to conceal the fact" that the rebels "have experienced great disasters of late." The only persons who do "attempt to conceal" this fact are the copperheads at the North and their organs, the *World* and the *News*, of this city; they are the only fellows who make the least effort to belittle those Union successes that Davis looks upon as great disasters to the South. Northern copperheads keep up their confidence in Southern success, against events that seem to crush out the little confidence that Davis had left, and they are therefore the best of all the rebels; they are better Jeff. Davis men than Jeff. Davis is. Mr. Godfrey Gunther says that these great victories are the "results of the emancipation proclamation," and the President of the Confederate States says they are "great disasters" to the South.

Paroled Officers and Men.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9, 1864.

A despatch from Annapolis says:—

The flag of truce steamer George Levy has arrived with fifty-five paroled officers and five hundred and twenty-nine men. There were a number of deaths on the passage. The general condition of the men is most wretched. They are sick and starving. The New York is expected to-morrow with eight hundred men.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8, 1864.

The man charged with forging United States notes is named Patrick McCoy. Marshal Rand will send him East next week by the steamer.

Advices from Acapulco say that the French fleet expects shortly to be reinforced.

By spontaneous combustion fifty thousand dollars worth of coal stored in the great coal depot, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was destroyed.

Maximilian and General Doblado.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

In Friday's HERALD you copied a paragraph from a paper of the city of Mexico—the *Pajaro Verde*—which affirms that I have submitted to the government created there by the French intervention. That is not true. I have taken no step whatever with the object indicated; nor is it my intention to return to Mexico now. If any solicitude of the kind has been made there, it is entirely unknown to me.

As I have not yet received my correspondence from Mexico, I cannot for the present give further explanations on the subject. You will gratify me by giving publicity to this manifestation, as a tribute to truth. Your servant,

M. DOBLADO.

THE OPERA.—There are three regular opera nights announced by M. Maretzek for the present week. This evening Il Trovatore will be given; on Wednesday the Ballo in Maschera, and on Thursday Lucrezia Borgia, at the Brooklyn Academy. All the artists are expected to appear.

Brooklyn City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

The democratic Assembly conventions, under the call of the regular and national Kings county democratic general committees, were held on Saturday. The result is as follows in the districts designated:—

Second District.—William D. Veeder received the nomination.

Third District.—Convention adjourned until the 11th inst., at seven o'clock P. M.

Fourth District.—Patrick Burns, Supervisor of the Fifth ward, was nominated.

Fifth District.—Convention adjourned until Wednesday evening.

Sixth District.—Convention adjourned until Tuesday evening.

Seventh District.—In this district Supervisor John Hanson received the nomination.

The Montague Hall democracy have nominated Mr. Stephen Haynes for Assembly in the Third district.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Court opens at eleven A. M. Nos. 1945, 2287, 2390, 2401, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2411, 2415, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447. Part 2—Court opens at ten A. M. Nos. 2172, 2196, 2202, 2206, 2212, 2214, 2218, 2224, 2228, 2230, 2232, 2234, 2248, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2266, 2268. Part 3—12 Duane street. Court opens at ten A. M. Nos. 864, 1807, 1026, 1540, 1151, 1649, 1859, 1533, 1915, 1663, 1949, 1696, 1983, 1700, 2005, 1489, 1837, 1713, 2009, 1716.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Nos. 3420½, 2249, 4357, 3503, 3383, 4009, 4589, 3806, 1411, 4847, 3060½, 3765, 8453. Part 2—Nos. 516, 3364, 3782, 1062, 3086, 3942, 3944, 3946, 3948, 3950, 3952, 3954, 3956, [illegible], 3960.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Adjourned till Tuesday. Part 2.—Nos. 488, 687, 194, [illegible], [illegible], 153, 440, 94, 29, 644, 607, [illegible], 70, [illegible], 400.

SHERIDAN.

Reported Victory by the Union Forces Over Longstreet.

Our Latest Despatches from the Front.

"SOMETHING MORE" BEING DONE.

Early's Total Loss Fifteen Thousand.

Interesting Facts of What Has Been Accomplished in the Valley,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1864.

Intelligence has been received that Sheridan has won another victory over Longstreet, the successor of Early; but no details have yet been received.

It is expected during the next few days to use the Virginia railroads as a means of communication with Sheridan, and thus greatly reduce the wagon route for his supplies.

It was reported on Friday that some of the working parties on the Manassas Gap road had been attacked and captured by guerillas; but upon a personal inspection by General Augur, commander of the department, they were found all safe, and the repairs of the road rapidly approaching completion.

The Press Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1864.

A Richmond letter in the Charleston *Courier* of the 3d inst. says:—

"Longstreet relieves Early, and unless the enemy's force is really fifty thousand veterans we shall get a good account from the valley. Thirteen thousand men in reserve, already brigaded in Virginia, are to be called out."

Information received in Washington to-night states that Sheridan's army on Friday was still at Harrisonburg, and was regularly receiving supplies from Martinsburg. The intervening country is dangerously infested with guerillas.

Major General Emory, the commander of the Nineteenth corps, has written an official letter, covering General Sheridan's despatch, and the letter of General Wright, of the Sixth corps, in testimony of the good behavior of the Nineteenth corps at the recent battle of the Opequan and Winchester, in the valley of the Shenandoah. This has been done in order to correct misrepresentations concerning that corps, it having been stated in effect that, through some misconception of orders on the part of Gen. Emory, the corps was delayed at least two hours in coming up, thereby rendering the success at the Opequan less complete than it would otherwise have been. To this General Wright says there is not the slightest doubt that the command passed the ... and moved forward through the defiles by which the battle ground was reached as rapidly as infantry could be moved. General Emory says the Nineteenth corps bore the brunt of the battle, as its losses in killed and wounded will show, and held the advanced position it had gained, under a severe fire of artillery and infantry, during the day, and when the final charge was ordered it advanced and drove the enemy from its front.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Oct. 2, 1864.

From my last despatch, because of its extreme length, many minor interesting facts were excluded, which I propose to give at this writing.

FALSE REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

It has just come to my hearing that reports are in circulation that we were defeated at Brown's Gap. Such is not the fact. No general attack was ever made upon the gap. Whatever demonstrations were made in that quarter were confined to two cavalry divisions—Merritt's and Powell's—and at a time, too, when the whole of General Sheridan's infantry force was as far back as Harrisonburg. Once Early passed into Brown's Gap the campaign in the Shenandoah valley, as strictly confined to the valley, was ended. The cavalry was only sent forward to press the pursuit and do the best it could to harass the enemy. Had Early gone up to Staunton with his army, or what was left of it, he would have lost, even to a greater extent than he already has, by the rapidity with which we would have continued to press him. By taking to the gap and going through the Blue Ridge he saved his artillery and trains, which would otherwise have been lost to him.

EARLY LOSES FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

When Early reached the gap his total loss in killed, wounded and missing amounted to near fifteen thousand. This we know to be a fact. Scattered in the mountains are over three thousand rebel troops. Only a few of them have arms. Two hundred of these "mountaineers" surrendered themselves to our authorities a day or two ago. They came in, they said, because they were starving, and represented the sufferings of those left behind as very severe. An officer, who was among the two hundred, said General Early had sent a general officer into the mountains to collect the stragglers and send them to the army.

WHAT THE GUERILLAS ARE DOING.

The road between Harrisonburg and Fisher's Hill is rendered almost impassable for small bodies of troops by these skedaddlers to the mountains. They act well the part of guerillas and would do credit to the notorious Mosby gang. They rob our men on every occasion when an opportunity presents itself for them to do so, taking to the mountains again when they have secured their plunder. Quite a number of our men have been captured, plundered and paroled by these desperadoes. General Wilson, while on his way to Winchester, accompanied by an escort of fifty men from the First Virginia cavalry, was attacked near Edinburg. The guerillas were driven off. They were few in numbers.

THE ENEMY'S WOUNDED.

All along the pike, from Winchester to Harrisonburg inclusive, are large numbers of the enemy's wounded. With them are many rebel surgeons.

DESTRUCTION OF MILLS, CROPS, ETC.

No doubt the rebel papers will cry out against what is now being done in the valley toward rendering it unfit to subsist the rebel army. Yet it is only since we have commenced this work that we fairly see how necessary it is. Many of the mills were found to contain thousands of bushels of wheat, which the millers were grinding up as fast as they could for the use of the rebel army. The amount of wheat which we find in the valley is astonishingly large. The mills are full of it. The barns are stored with it. Stacks as high as houses are found in the fields. Besides, there is an abundance of oats in the sheaf and enormous quantities of corn. Almost every barn we come to is loaded with wheat, hay and oats. The destruction of these barns is being accomplished as fast as possible. Of course it is no pleasing sight to witness fires in every direction that the eye can penetrate. Still, it is pre-eminently necessary, and beyond all doubt a very great step toward putting down the rebellion. Unfortunately, some few houses caught fire from the barns, and were consumed; but it was not our fault that this happened, nor was it our desire and intention that it should be so. In every instance that has come to the knowledge of your correspondent the greatest care has been taken to spare dwelling houses, which are looked upon as strictly private property. The barns are not now looked upon in this light. They contain the means of subsistence for the rebel army, and that subsistence has been declared "contraband of war," and the barns must be destroyed because of their containing it.

NO SUFFERING IN THE VALLEY.

The people in the valley are not by any means in a straightened condition. They seem to have plenty of good, warm clothes to wear, and beyond all doubt an abundance of meat and flour to eat. Of beef there is more than enough. Of mutton, the same. Pork is not very scarce. Butter, too, is plenty. Besides there is almost everywhere to be found apple butter and preserves of all kinds. The fruit crop has been very plentiful. In brief, your correspondent saw no signs of suffering anywhere; but on the contrary every evidence that the people of the upper portion of the valley have yet to know the great trials, troubles and privations of war times.

UNION SENTIMENT.

While moving from one small town to another we often came in contact with wealthy citizens who said they were tired of the war and hoped it would soon be ended, even with a restoration of the Union. At Mount Sidney we found quite a number of Union families.

HUNTER'S BATTLE FIELD.

In going towards Staunton we crossed the field where General Hunter fought the battle of Piedmont. In the woods out of which the rebels were driven are the graves of many of our men, principally of a Massachusetts regiment.

THE CELEBRATED WEYER'S CAVE.

When the rebels attempted to surprise Powell in his position near Weyer's Cave, some of our officers and men were visiting this great natural curiosity, and, as is reported, were taken prisoners while in the cave.

The cave still presents its attractive features. The throne, the rising moon, the cascade, ball room, &c., are there as fresh and wonderful as when Porte Crayon described them in his Virginia illustrations. This cave has a world wide reputation, and has been visited by many distinguished travellers from foreign countries.

A strange coincidence occurred there—that Weir's battery should be put in position on Weyer's Cave.

GENERAL CUSTER

commanded Averill's division only two days, when he was assigned to the command of General Wilson's division. It is now understood that Powell will command Averill's division permanently.

GENERAL AVERILL.

The relieving of General Averill is still a topic of general conversation in the army. No one outside of the "higher circle" seems to be able to assign a plausible reason why he was relieved.

As brevet major general, General Averill ranks General Torbert, who is Chief of Cavalry, about twenty days. As brigadier general, Averill ranked all the cavalry generals of Sheridan's army.

SURGEON M'CLELLAN.

A day or two since two surgeons were captured by guerillas near New Market. One of the captured parties was Surgeon McClellan, said to be a cousin of General McClellan. The "unfortunate" escaped back to our army, with the loss of his horse, and, I believe, some valuables.

ANOTHER MOVE.

To-day, as an army, we are doing something, and this is all your correspondent can write on the subject. The cavalry is again in the field of active operations.

OUR WOUNDED

are being sent to Winchester as rapidly as possible, and receiving the kindest and best attention possible for them to get, other than at the hands of a loving wife, parent or relative.

LIEUTENANT STANTON,

of the First New York Lincoln cavalry, was wounded in the arm, near Weyer's Cave, and has received a twenty days' furlough to go home.

LIEUTENANT PENDERGAST,

First New York Lincoln cavalry, Aid-de-Camp to General Custer, received a slight injury in the eye, not unfitting him for duty, on the 29th.

LIEUTENANT SOUTH,

under Colonel Powell, becomes acting assistant adjutant general of Averill's old division, Major Rumsey being absent.

LIEUTENANTS AUSTIN AND HARRISON,

being personal aids of General Averill, proceeded with the General to Wheeling.

STAUNTON.

The amount of public property destroyed at Staunton was very large. A large number of arms and tents fell into our hands, and had to be destroyed because of a lack of transportation to carry them away.

LIEUTENANT CAFFERTY,

of the First New York Lincoln cavalry, is supposed to be a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

CAPTAIN HIRE,

who commanded the "Swamp Dragoons" (Union), in West Virginia, was taken prisoner by the enemy but a short time since.

EARLY REINFORCED.

Our latest information is that what remains of Early's army has been reinforced by two divisions from Longstreet's corps—Kershaw's and another one. It has also received additions in the way of artillery.

Rumor has it that Longstreet has or is to supersede Early in command of the rebel army on our front.

More anon.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 3, 1864.

[illegible]

... the regiment, and when he had just rallied his men for the final attack.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch.

MARTINSBURG, Oct. 4, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. H. WILSON,

late commanding the Third division cavalry corps, passed through here yesterday on his way to Washington, having been ordered by the War Department to report to General Sherman as Chief of Cavalry at the Southwest. He left Harrisonburg on Saturday at noon, and arrived in forty-eight hours, accompanied by one aid, Major Ed. Whittaker, and an escort of fifty men. The party passed the first night at Mount Jackson and the second at Winchester. They were twice attacked by guerillas, about forty in number, whom they charged and sent flying from their track. They had in charge several battle flags, which will be presented to the War Department to-day. One of these is carried by the brave sharpshooter who captured it by rushing in advance of our centre column at Fisher's Hill and shooting down its bearer, seizing the color, and carrying it to the rear. I regret that I cannot learn his name. He was, however, publicly complimented by General Sheridan, and recommended for promotion.

It is rumored that General Wilson is about to receive a brevet major generalship for his services. Major E. Whittaker, Captain Beaumont and Captain Andrews of his staff, will accompany the General to his new field of labor. May success attend them say all of Sheridan's army.

The Troubles of an Opera Manager.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you allow me to say a few words *apropos* of a remark in your musical columns of to-day? In doing so I trust that you will believe I have no intention of reflecting on the ability of the critic, from whose pen it proceeds. His notices of the various performances of the week just passed have been characterized by sound judgment and perfect accuracy of observation, tempered, I may here add, with a kindly interest in Italian music which none can appreciate better than myself. "Maretzek," says your critic, "is doing well, but to do better he must manage so that his tenors and baritones and basses do not have even the excuse of colds and hoarseness for disappointing the public."

Permit me here to say, as a mere matter of justice, that Signor Massimiliani, although now well, was really sick on Friday night, and that nothing but the cheerful readiness of Signor Bellini to do all that lay in his power justified his going on the stage at a time when he was under medical treatment. I need not refer to Signor Susini. His hoarseness could not have escaped the attention of the audience. The weather, during the last few days, has been extremely trying. On Thursday night, when two of the artists above named took their colds, it was almost impossible to keep the stringed instruments of the orchestra in tune. Extraordinary *pizzicati*, in the shape of snapping strings, disturbed the ear at every bar. Is it astonishing then that so delicate an instrument as the human voice should have felt some of the disturbances of the unusual state of the atmosphere?

For the rest, let me modestly confess that I know not how to act. It has been the study of my life to "manage" in just the way that your critic suggests. I can conceive of no greater triumph for an *impresario*, than to be able to say that he has abolished all excuses for disappointing ...

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENCY.

LETTER FROM "OLD BLAIR."

The Sage of Silver Spring Explains His Interview with McClellan.

He Offers McClellan a Command and Then Reports to Lincoln.

His Mission to New York as a Pacificator,

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER SPRING, Oct. 5, 1864.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER:—

DEAR SIRS—You give in your paper from "a New York journal" what purports to be an account of what passed in conversation between General McClellan and myself when I visited New York about the 20th of July last. It is egregiously erroneous in many important points. As you evidently attribute some consequence to what is termed my "mission," you will not, I trust, hesitate to publish a simple and truthful statement of its object and execution.

I went to New York to heal the divisions in the Union party, by presenting my views to the leading men there who had in their hands the means of giving direction to various and large sections of that party. I concur in the opinion recently expressed by Gen. Grant, that union in the North would quickly quell the rebellion and restore peace and Union to the whole country.

To contribute my mite to effect what I know to be the wish of every patriot I repaired to New York to make an effort at conciliation. I went to the leading men and leading organs of public opinion, there to ascertain in what way harmony would best be attained. I believed that united opposition to the rebellion could be concentrated on no other candidate for the Presidency than on the man against whom the enemy had declared war because the nation had made him its Chief Magistrate, and for whom the delegates of the great party electing in the first instance had again given its preference by renomination. I went on this errand without consulting the President—without giving him, directly or indirectly, the slightest intimation of my object, and of course without his authority. I apprized no one but my son.

When I reached New York I first saw the editors of the *Evening Post*. This press had evidenced dissatisfaction with the administration. Its conductors felt that they had good ground of discontent. I explained to Mr. Bryant the attitude of the President, as I understood it, in reference to the matters that aggrieved him, both as regarded vital measures for the safety of the republic and of minor concerns of a personal character. I found Mr. Bryant the honest patriot which the whole of his life had shown him. He considered Mr. Lincoln, with all abatements, the only man on whom we could rely for the maintenance of the cause in which we had embarked—for the union of its strength and restoration of the national government.

I next saw Mr. Bennett, of the HERALD. I had a long, agreeable, enlightened conversation with him. I expressed my views with earnestness and frankness, and as he did those he entertained—not forgetting old scores of differences; and as I left his office he gave me in pretty emphatic rauche Scotch accent his last words for the President:—"Tell him to restore McClellan to the army and he will carry the election by default."

I called on Mr. Greeley. My interview with him satisfied me that his best efforts would not be wanting to secure the peace of the country through the re-election of the President.

Through Mr. Barlow, the intimate, personal and political friend of General McClellan (who was not in the city), I let the General know that I would be gratified by an opportunity of conversing with him. He came to town and visited me in my lodging at the Astor House. I had an hour's conversation with him, which I prefaced by telling him the motives which had brought me to New York, as I have stated them above, and by stating distinctly to him that I did not come from Mr. Lincoln; had no authority, or even consent, from him to make representations or overtures of any sort to him; that he had not been apprised of my visit or purpose, which was in part to advise with him (the General) as one whom he knew to be his friend with regard to the public interests and his own.

I told him that I had little doubt he would be the nominee of the Chicago Convention; and that if he accepted he would be defeated, and if defeated, his fate would be that of all previously defeated candidates who had played for the Presidency—Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and the rest; that although aspiration to the chief place in the republic was an honorable ambition, there was an instinct in the public mind which always excluded from general confidence any who sought it with the least suspicion of selfishness at the expense of great national considerations; and, if the public once pronounced its ban by voting him down as having sought the place, without duly weighing its great exigency, especially in such a revolutionary crisis as the present, he could never rise again.

I urged that he ought to consider that at this moment a schism of the Union party of the North, on the issue of the Presidency, was looked to everywhere at home and abroad, as the only way possible through which the rebellion could accomplish its object—the dissolution of the Union; that I believed that he, the General, was the only man who had a position that enabled any party in the North to rally on, to command a force that could make a breach in the patriotic Union party, so as to defeat or in any essential degree enfeeble it, to give success or even hope to the enemies of our government, foreign or domestic; and on this ground I appealed to him to withhold his name from the so-called peace men who were soon to assemble at Chicago. I expressed the opinion that it was his duty to his country, and therefore his own true policy as it regarded his fame and aspirations to public honors, to address a note to Mr. Lincoln asking command in the army, declaring at the same time that he did not seek it with a view to recommend himself to a Presidential nomination; that I thought, and hoped he too thought, that no man, especially in revolutionary times, ought to lead an army in the field and aim through the strength of that position at once to grasp the civil power of the government; that no man had ever marched from the battle field to the civil power with an army which he had disciplined and led in person that did not find himself able and willing to use that army to secure that position. I urged, therefore, that if he wished to exert the high military attainments which his friends, and I among the rest, believed belonged to him, for the benefit of his country in its life and death struggle, that he should abandon the idea of being a candidate for the Presidency if he entertained it, and return to service in the field. I said if the President refused it he would be responsible for the consequences. If he assented, the result would be that he would confound his enemies, who had, as I believed, urged on the War Committee and impressed it on the public mind that the delays of the great army he had commanded in achieving decisive results were the consequence of an ambition to clutch the Presidency by lingering out the war and his command to the end of the Presidential term, that he might make the prestige and hold the means to effect his purpose.

This was the scope of my argument to General McClellan on the topics referred to. It was honestly meant, and designed to promote the public good and his own. He seemed so to consider it. Disclaiming any desire for a Presidential candidacy he thanked me for the interest I had always taken, as his friend, in the relations of which I spoke; said that the suggestions I had made were worthy of deep consideration, and they would be well weighed; that he was called to the country again by a sick child, and regretted that he could not probably see me again.

I mentioned to Mr. Lincoln, on my return, the attempt I had made at the conciliation of parties in New York, with a view to defeat the opposition in the North, by restoring harmony among all favoring the crushing of the rebellion by arms, and told him I thought it probable General McClellan might write to him in respect to himself. He neither expressed approval nor disapprobation of what I had done, but his manner was as courteous and as kind as General McClellan's had been. Your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

General Logan Making Speeches for Lincoln.

General John A. Logan delivered a political speech at Carbondale, Ill., on Saturday, October 1. It was lengthy, and mostly devoted to the history of the rebellion and criticism of the Chicago platform. The following statement he made in explanation of his present position:—

"BUT TWO PARTIES, PATRIOTS AND TRAITORS."

Over one year ago I spoke here, and then stated that there were but two parties or classes in this country. One was the noble band of patriots standing by the constitution and Union, and lending all the assistance in their power to suppress treason and restore the country to peace by conquering the rebellion by force of arms; the other, the men who would surrender ingloriously and obtain peace on any terms. The one willing to sacrifice property and life, be taxed and pay it without grumbling, to save the country; the other, always finding fault with any measure or act done to assist in prosecuting the war, always wearing long faces when the Union armies are victorious and smiles when defeated, never pleased except at the measures adopted by rebels and their successes. I said then, and say now, that although I have ever acted and voted with you as a democrat, I will neither act with nor support any man or set of men, no matter by what name they may be called, that are not in favor of exhausting all the men and means under the control of the government in order to put down this accursed rebellion. Men who are in favor of restoring this Union by any means necessary to do it are my friends in this struggle, and those who are not in favor of this are my political enemies, and I am theirs. No peace propositions to rebels in arms or mongrel tickets of peace and treason for me; and when I say this I believe I speak the sentiments of almost the entire armies of the United States.

Blow, of Missouri, on Lincoln.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, republican, in a recent speech in St. Louis, thus spoke of Lincoln and the loss of confidence in his administration:—

He was not great—we doubted; he was not firm—we trembled; he became selfish and insincere, and we lost all confidence, and ceased to respect him. We were not alone in this feeling. The journals of Congress show the gradual decline of confidence on the part of the members in the Chief Magistrate, and history records that in these days of our greatest disasters the President of the United States was engaged with his myriads of office holders perpetuating his government; for already invested by circumstances with and exercising a greater power than that possessed by kings and emperors, ambition reigned supreme in that bosom which should have cherished only the loftiest patriotism. The contemplation of the events of the past eight months is sickening, absolutely nauseating. This is strong language; but let those who have been engaged in this unholy crusade ...

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—A SUPERIOR STOCK AND DAIRY Farm in Monmouth county, 3½ miles from depot, 160 acres, 125 acres under fine cultivation; good two story house, good barn, carriage house, stable and shed; fruit, and well watered. Only $8,000. Must be sold. Apply to J. S. FERGUSON, 57 Nassau street, room 24, second floor.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, ON Third avenue, for sale; 25.5x90 feet; depth of lot 75 feet, with addition five story and basement, will be sold so as to pay 10 per cent; this is a rare chance for Third avenue property, as it is improving all the time. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

A GOOD THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE, in good order, on East Thirtieth street; possession at once; 21.8x50x100 feet; location good; price very low. Apply at once to JOHN FETTRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 140 acres for sale, immediately opposite the city of New Brunswick. Also other Farms varying in size and price. Inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, 58 Wall street.

A FIRST CLASS FARM OF 96 ACRES, AT PEEKSkill, for sale.—Has a splendid view of the Hudson. Also a number of good Farms, at low prices.
MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS PRIVATE Houses for sale; also first class tenement Houses in Second and Third avenues and Lexington avenue and Sixth avenue. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL LOCAtion on the Sound; very accessible, well shaded, fine fruits, boating and fishing; in splendid order.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine street, room 12.

FOR SALE—ON OXFORD STREET, BROOKLYN, two first class brown stone Houses, three story, attic and basement, finished in a superior manner, with every convenience; black walnut stairs, furnace, &c.; 22x50 each; price $16,000. Also one 20x44; price $12,000. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton avenue, corner of Oxford street.

FOR SALE—IN THE LOWER AND WESTERN part of the county of Westchester, about two miles and a half from the Central Park, one hundred acres of Land, well adapted for division into small country seats for gentlemen. The place is perfectly healthy, and has communication with the city at all hours, night and day, by steam and horse cars. It is within a short distance of the Seventh and Eighth avenues. For terms apply to the office of THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, corner of William and Pine streets, where a map of the property may be seen.

FOR SALE—$18,000—FIRST CLASS FARM OF 200 acres; fine location on Hudson river, near Poughkeepsie. One of 1,000 acres, on Hudson river, near Hyde Park. One of 200 acres, near Kingston. One of 75 acres, in the village of Kinderhook. One of 223 acres, in Madison county—all with good improvements, fruit, &c.
R. H. HINE, 561 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone front House, 191 East Forty-first street; will be sold for $7,000 cash. Inquire of JOHN DARROS, foot of Forty-seventh street, North river, or at the Merchants' and Traders' Exchange, No. 7 Pine street, from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, TWO MILES from Newark, in Irvington, N. J.; about one acre of ground; plenty of fruit. Inquire of D. SPINNING, Irvington, or 41 Cortlandt street, until sold.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS, FINELY situated in New Jersey, at Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield and New Brunswick, from $3,000 to $50,000.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 5½ Pine street, room 12.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITE ON THE SEA SHORE, south side of Staten Island, 4½ acres, beautifully located, 7½ miles from Vanderbilt Landing and near Eltingville Railroad depot; view unsurpassed; boating, fishing, gunning, &c., at the door.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT 25X163 FEET, situated in the Nineteenth ward of this city. For further information, inquire of H. SCHNEIDER & SON, 189 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DWELLING, ON FIFTH avenue, with or without Stable, on adjoining street. Address box 1,408 Post office, with writer's name and address, to whom a permit to see the premises will be given.

FOR SALE—AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND, HOTEL AND three Farms, of excellent land, with first class buildings and improvements; all in complete order; the property of the late Edwin A. Johnson. Terms easy.
M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine street.

FOR SALE, IN WILLIAMSBURG—17 BRICK HOUSES; three stories, basements and sub-cellars, with water and gas complete; pleasantly situated on Third and Fourth [illegible]

FOR SALE.

STEAMBOAT HULL FOR SALE.—THE HULL OF steamboat Mohawk, as she now lies at foot of North Fifth street, Williamsburg. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, 171 Broadway.

$2,000 WILL BUY FOUR PATENTABLE INventions, from any one of which a full fortune may be made in twelve months. Address Ordnance, box 105 Herald office.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line), carrying the United States mails, intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
ETNA .... Saturday, Oct. 15
EDINBURG .... Saturday, Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday, Oct. 29
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	85	Do. to London	34
Do. to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	40
Do. to Hamburg	90	Do. to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in watertight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL mail steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor; and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork harbor.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, October 12.
CHINA leaves New York Wednesday, October 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, October 26.
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, November 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, November 9.
PERSIA leaves New York Wednesday, November 16.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief cabin passage $132 50
Second cabin passage 87 60
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOMS TO LET—to gentlemen only, without board. House in good neighborhood, and has all modern improvements. Apply at 120 East Seventeenth street, upper corner of Stuyvesant square.

A SPLENDID FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON Murray Hill (private family); also a number for sale. A fine House to let in Brooklyn. Stores to let in Broadway, Murray and Reade streets, with others, for January.
N. C. BISHOP, 161 Broadway, first floor, rear.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a gentleman, in a quiet, respectable family. Rent $3 per week. Apply at 162 Prince street.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND story Front Room to let, without board, to a gentleman in a private family at 64 East Twenty second street. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—A LARGE FRONT Room and Entry Bedroom, with closets, on second floor of house 75 Amity street, to rent, to gentlemen. References required. Family private.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT A MODERATE rent, for the winter; a first class gentleman's residence, fifteen minutes by railroad from the city; billiard room and bowling alley; horses and carriages if desired. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, 14 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 838 BROADWAY, one door from Thirteenth street, for gentlemen, without board. References exchanged.

LARGE AND HANDSOME PARLORS, EN SUITE, with two extensions, all on first floor, unfurnished, with privilege in kitchen and other accommodations if desired, to genteel parties only, at 125 Waverley place, near Washington square.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY—230 CANAL street; one to ten horse, with store, basement or second floor; opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply to F. J. INSLEY, Engineer's office, 102 Walker street.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS; ONE GROUND floor and one second story, each 50x100 feet, to let. Inquire of WESTON, DOVEL & SCHLICHTING, 300 Seventh avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS, TO GENtlemen only, without board, in first class brown stone house 138 Fifth avenue. Apply from 3 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT BERGEN, N. J.; HORSE railroad cars pass near the door every few minutes. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN H. SUTPHEN, 53 Whitehall street, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUIT OF PARLORS TO LET—TO A PARTY OF gentlemen; also single Rooms. Bath, gas, &c. Apply at 33 Gramercy place.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can obtain Board and pleasant Furnished Rooms in a small family; the house is in a desirable neighborhood and has all the modern improvements; references required. Inquire at 106 East Eighteenth street.

A SUIT OF DELIGHTFUL ROOMS—SUITABLE for a genteel family, at 1,123 Broadway, one door from corner Twenty fifth street, with or without Board. Undoubted reference exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE and elegantly furnished rooms, to let, together or separately, with good Board, at 127 Madison avenue, near Thirty first street. Reference required.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD, TO let, in a first class house, 71 East Twenty-third street. Best references.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at 49 West Washington place. Good references given and required.

A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING THE MODERN house 238 East Thirtieth street, would like to let a handsomely Furnished Parlor to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. To those desirous of home comforts this is a good opportunity.

AT 28 WEST TWELFTH STREET—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

AT 13 CHARLTON STREET—$15 PER WEEK FOR A handsomely Furnished front Room, with first class Board, for two persons. A Hall Bedroom $6. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT 48 WEST TWELFTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen with Furnished Rooms and Board. References required.

AT 18 AND 20 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues, two very elegant Parlor Floors and some nice single Rooms on the fourth floor can be let, with first class Board, in French and German styles; private table if desired. The house is German. References required.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, connecting, facing south, No. 30 East Fourteenth st., a few doors west of University place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TWO OR THREE [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

15 BOND STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURnished Rooms, with first class Board. References required. Permanent boarders preferred.

106 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—To let, with Board, large Rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES; near New York, Fordham, Astoria or Flushing preferred. Terms moderate. Address S. H. L., Madison square Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO OR THREE CHILdren, in the country, near a school. Terms moderate. Apply at 662 Sixth avenue.

HOTELS.

HOTEL—MADISON SQUARE HOTEL, TWENTYfirst street and Broadway. Fine Suits of Rooms, with Board, to let, to families, if applied for at once.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C. WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—ONE ROOM AND TWO Bedrooms or two Rooms and one Bedroom, by an American family of two persons, between Grand and Tenth streets. Address, by note, J. H. Z., 18 Fifth street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Parties desirous of renting will consult their interests by sending memorandum to A. JOURNEAY, No. 3 Pine street.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—FOR A SMALL AND quiet family who mind their own business. Address, stating location and terms, Irving, station D.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—SUITABLE for housekeeping, by two ladies only, on the second or third floor. Address, stating terms and location, Dr. John F. Eaier, 230 Greenwich street.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—SUITABLE for housekeeping, with privilege of parlor, by three adults; references exchanged. Address Confidence, Herald office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—ABOVE TWENTYthird street. Terms must not be more than $20 a month. Address, stating full particulars, box 5,328 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—TO BUY OUT, A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR a ladies' boarding house, or would rent an unfurnished [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

A. Z. BURNHAM, AUCTIONEER.
Auction Sale of Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, Vases, Drawing Room Suits, Silver Ware, and many rare and costly Works of Art and Articles of Virtu,
On this day (Monday), Oct. 10, at the elegant residence, 44 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Drawing rooms—Superb Suits, covered with brocatel of the richest description, viz.:—Sofas, Chairs, Ottomans, Reception and Arm Chairs; Etageres, costly marble tops; Bookcase, plate glass doors; Encoignures, Centre Tables, Cabinets, brocatel Carpets to match the suits, Bronze Chandeliers, Velvet Curtains, Bronze Clock, Lace Curtains, Shades; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, the richest instrument offered at auction this season, with Stool, Canterbury, Music Books; Bronze Statuary—Hamlet, Minerva, Mazeppa, St. George and the Dragon, Shakspere; two match Paintings by Cole, Winter Scene, Holy Family. English Interiors by Northcote, Fruit Piece by Rousseau; also Paintings by Hewens, Lannier, Sellares and Ranney; Engravings, rosewood and walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, oak Buffet, Extension Table, China, Dinner and Tea Sets; Ruby, Crystal and Glass Ware; Silver Casters, Urn, Dinner and Tea Service, Spoons, Forks, Oyster Tureen, Cake Basket. Sale peremptory. N. B.—Competent person to pack and remove the goods.

A. Z. BURNHAM, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERB AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Sale commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon,
At the elegant mansion No. 115 West Twenty third street, near Sixth avenue,
Drawing Room Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Clock, Vases, Pianoforte, Paintings, Statuary, Lace Curtains, Hat Stand, Bronzes, Bookcase, Etageres, Sideboard, Extension Table, China, Glass and Silver Ware; Table Linen, Cutlery, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Armoire-a-Glace, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at their new and elegant rooms, Nos. 604 and 606 Broadway, corner of Fourth street.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
and the three following evenings, at the same hour.
ENGLISH BOOKS.—Being the remainder of the consignment from London (as saved from the fire which occurred on the 19th ult. at the Irving Buildings), comprising a great variety of valuable editions of Standard Works in all departments of Literature, Art and Science; including many finely
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
and a Collection of Miscellaneous Publications.
For particulars see catalogue, to be had at the new salesrooms, Nos. 604 and 606 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

AVOID THE DRAFT—THE LAST CALL.
COME AT ONCE TO THE
NATIONAL MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY,
AND UNITED STATES RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS
No. 81 WHITE STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE VOLUNTEER, THE SUBSTITUTE AND PRINCIPAL,
under the supervision of
COL. GEORGE A. BUCKINGHAM,
who, by permission, respectfully refers to
Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWES & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall street.
Messrs. BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD,
Merchants, 32 Vesey street.
Messrs. SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD,
Importers, 30 to 35 Park place.
JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq.,
President of Brevoort Insurance Co., 70 Wall street.
WANTED—500 VOLUNTEERS AND
200 SUBSTITUTES, for one, two and three years,
FOR THE ARMY OR NAVY.
Choice of regiments, regulars or volunteers, cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineer or marine corps.
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK CAVALRY.
This fine regiment, now stationed in the defences of Washington, commanded by that gallant and tried soldier,
COLONEL H. S. GANSEVOORT,
of the United States Army, has filed in this office the authorization to recruit for this regiment.

Young men desirous of entering this dashing arm of the service, where promotions are made from the ranks, must make immediate application at this rendezvous.
THE VERY HIGHEST CASH BOUNTIES paid to the recruit immediately upon passing the surgeon.
ONE YEAR MEN RECEIVE FROM
$1,014 TO $1,064.
$50 HAND MONEY paid to any person bringing a recruit. Should the recruit present himself he will receive the hand money.
A competent surgeon will be in attendance to examine recruits.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 7 A. M. TO 7 P. M.
For further particulars call personally. Advice and information freely given.
Col. GEORGE A. BUCKINGHAM, }
Major PETER J. McDERMOTT, } Directors.
Capt. THOMAS J. DOBSON, }

ARE YOU GOING TO ENLIST?—IF SO, READ THIS advertisement and act sensibly, by doing the best for yourself and
AVOID BOUNTY BROKERS.
There is no reason that a man should share his bounty with runners and brokers, when he can
ENLIST WITH AN ARMY OFFICER,
and get every cent of it without any one's interference.
THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT,
Colonel Lewis T. Barney,
a gallant old corps, now stationed at Harper's Ferry, is by special order to be recruited up to full standard. To do this the Supervisors of different towns have allowed them to give
$700 BOUNTY FOR ONE YEAR MEN.
Whatever bounty brokers and runners may tell you, that is the
HIGHEST BOUNTY NOW PAID.
But if at any time any towns should be paying more they will enlist their men to the credit of that town, and will
GET THEM EVERY CENT POSSIBLE.
This bounty, with the pay, makes $17 15 a week for the year—more than any man can earn at home.
Every position in the company, except the Captain's, will be filled from the ranks, and everything will be done to make the men contented, and each new company a good one.
COME AND SEE THE CAPTAIN,
who will give you every information, whether you enlist in his company or not.
CALL EARLY IN THE DAY,
No. 745 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

A FEW SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS ALMOST always on hand, and procured at short notice.
BROWN & SHELDON, military bankers,
No. 2 Park place.

ALL SUPERVISORS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF Volunteers or Substitutes are requested to call on BROWN & SHELDON, military and naval banking office, No. 2 Park place, N. Y., under the Broadway Bank.

ATTENTION!—$400 BOUNTY.
Discharged soldiers wanted for the Veteran Reserve Corps. $400 bounty cash in hand. Men paid and mustered in New York city by
WASHBURN & WORRALL,
United States Recruiting Officers,
260 Broadway, up stairs.

A CARD.—TEN VOLUNTEERS WANTED THIS DAY, before 10 o'clock, to whom $600 bounty will be paid for one year, with choice of regiment, &c. Furlough will be guaranteed to every man by applying to Captain SWEET, 33 Bowery, near Bayard street.

ARMY AND NAVY—MARINE CORPS AND FIRST Battalion Veteran Reserves.—You can enlist in any of the above services and receive large bounties by applying at the old Government Recruiting Rendezvous, 45 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Remember the number, 45.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS DRAFTED WANTS A SUBstitute for one year. A high figure given. Apply at 281 West street.

A GOOD CHANCE—THIS MORNING, FOR THREE good men to go as substitutes for one year in the army. Principals and money waiting.
PARKER & CO., 636 Broadway, up stairs.

ATTENTION.—$650 FOR ONE YEAR MEN. TAKE this last chance, before you lose it. Our State quota is nearly full. Apply at 34 Pine street, room 11.

ATTENTION.—SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS wanted. Highest cash bounties paid, with choice of service. A few men now ready for principals.
STEWART & HERBERT,
No. 1 Park place, room 17, third floor.

FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.
NO PICKET DUTY IN THIS REGIMENT.
This is the highest and best arm of the service.
Mechanics, artisans and others wishing to join this magnificent corps for one year can now have the opportunity.

$600 Bounty for one year	$600
Monthly pay, sergeants	34
Monthly pay, corporals	20
Monthly pay, first class privates	18
Monthly pay, second class privates	16

All necessary information given by application to or addressing J. W. FLINN, Recruiting officer, 263 Broadway, in the basement.

FORTY VOLUNTEERS AND FORTY SUBSTITUTES wanted for one year; extra large cash bounty paid when accepted; choice of regiment warranted. Apply in person at the United States Volunteer and Substitute Agency, 432 Broadway, rooms 6 and 7.

FOR $1000 CASH—AN ALIEN WILL GO AS SUBSTITUTE for one year. Call, or address G. M. K., 620 Third avenue, up stairs.

FOR THE INVALID CORPS.—MEN WANTED; highest cash bounties paid. Bring your discharges.
STEWART & HERBERT,
No. 1 Park place, room 17, third floor.

HEADQUARTERS 13TH NEW YORK CAVALRY ADVICE TO RECRUITS.
Men wishing to join this splendid Veteran regiment, now in the defences of Washington, can receive the highest cash bounties and all information concerning this regiment by calling on
Capt. JOHN L. CLEARY,
at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts.
Blacksmiths and teamsters wanted.

HOME DUTY—HOME DUTY.—ONLY GOOD, RELIABLE and honest men may inquire at 11 Beekman street, exchange office. Liberal bounty.

I MUST HAVE THREE SUBSTITUTES TO-DAY.—WE have been drafted. Particulars given at 212 Broadway, room 18. Call early.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.
750 volunteers are ready to be credited to any town or county in New York State for one or three years.
Town and county quotas promptly filled.
Alien and veteran substitutes and representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.
Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly. County Bonds taken in payment or negotiated.
Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Association of New York.
Office, 428 Broadway, New York.
Lieut. Colonel R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Captain R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

NOTICE.—TEN MEN WANTED, TO GO AS SUBSTITUTES in this State. The cash highest bounty paid for one year, and no humbug. Principals on hand. Any person wishing to enlist would do well by calling soon, as the principals are waiting. Call at the New World Hotel, 337 Hudson street.

RECRUITS WANTED—FOR ARMY AND NAVY.
On Monday I will be prepared to say what the
HIGHEST BOUNTY IS,
And
EVERY MAN
Who wishes to avail himself of such bounties
MUST COME AT ONCE.
THE TIME IS SHORT
In a few day every town will have
ALL THE MEN THEY REQUIRE,
And when the quotas are filled
THE BOUNTIES WILL STOP.
Men are wanted, only for a few days, as
FIREMEN,
SEAMEN,
ARTILLERYMEN,
INFANTRYMEN,
CAVALRYMEN.
Choice of service given.
Call on
Captain E. COMBS,
50 Lispenard street, near Broadway.
The One Hundred and Sixth regiment require a few more men.
Call early in the morning, Monday.

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS
FURNISHED
FOR ANY TOWN.
The papers made out in this city
and credited to any district.
SUPERVISORS AND COMMITTEES
INVITED TO CALL ON
OR ADDRESS
CAPTAIN E. COMBS,
No. 50 Lispenard street, near Broadway.
No. 50 Lispenard street, near Broadway.
REFERENCES
Richd. Patrick & Co., 53 Cedar street, New York.
Col J. S. Neville, Superintendent N. Y. S. Soldiers' depot.
Chas. J. Everett, Esq., Cashier Bank of Orange co., N. Y.
J. McDoubell, Esq., President Bank of Amsterdam.

SUBSTITUTES
OR
VOLUNTEERS
FOR EITHER
ARMY OR NAVY,
FOR
ONE OR THREE
YEARS,
FURNISHED
AT
17
BROADWAY,
17 BROADWAY.......................NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.......................NEAR THE BATTERY
17 BROADWAY.......................NEAR THE BATTERY
BY HONORABLE AND RELIABLE PARTIES.
Address
McNULTY & CO.,
SHIPPING AGENTS,
17 Broadway.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ONE YEAR—FOR DRAFTED men, for any part of the State, furnished at a few hours' notice, for the price of $750. Call at 119 and 121 Nassau street, room No. 26. Be correct to call at room No. 26.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TWO OR THREE GOOD, SOBER men wanted this morning as one year substitutes, at PARKER & CO.'S, 636 Broadway, up stairs.

TWO MEN DRAFTED IN JAMAICA WANT SUBSTITUTES this morning. Call on PARKER & CO., 636 Broadway, up stairs.

THE LAST CHANCE.—I WANT TEN GOOD MEN TO-day, to whom I will pay large bounties, cash in hand. Inquire up stairs at 124 West street, corner of Dey.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

THE GALLANT OLD SEVENTY-NINTH.—TWELVE men wanted for Company B; also two boys as drummers. Highest cash bounties paid. Apply at 444 Broadway
Captain FITZGERALD, Authorized Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN AS SUBSTITUTES and volunteers. The highest bounties paid. Call at 134 West Thirty-fifth street, in the store.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—MEN WHO HAVE served two or three years, or who have been discharged on account of wounds, will be enlisted in this corps by calling, with discharges, at 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt street, room No. 7.

WANTED—A FEW OLD SOLDIERS FOR THE VEteran Reserve corps; bring your discharge papers. Also men for heavy artillery. Apply at 88 Maiden lane. Highest bounties paid in greenbacks; no promises. Call early.

WANTED—THIS DAY, TWENTY ABLE BODIED men, as nurses on a United States transport. Pay $24 a month and board. Vessel sails this afternoon. Apply immediately, at the United States Army Agency, 64 Bleecker st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN TO ENTER THE RANKS OF THE army, for good compensation. A suitable man may call on L. W. Starr, southwest corner of Nassau and John streets, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

3 GOOD MEN WANTED THIS MORNING—AS ONE year substitutes. Principals and money waiting.
PARKER & CO., 636 Broadway, up stairs.

100 SUBSTITUTES ARE NOW READY TO BE CREDITED to any person in the State at greatly reduced charges. REUBEN VOSE, No. 8 Spruce street; also at Tammany Hall; also at the Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, and in Brooklyn, at the Seamen's Bank, 133 York street.

$200 TO $300 HAND MONEY PAID AGENTS OR runners for volunteers for this city. Ten men wanted to-day; the highest bounty, cash down as soon as passed by the doctor. Apply at 128 Broadway.

$500 CASH IN HAND PAID FOR EACH MAN—Fifty one year volunteers to fill a township in New York State. Cars leave at 3 P. M., on Monday the 10th.
J. SANDERS, 71 Cortlandt street, Jersey Hotel.

$500 BOUNTY WILL BE PAID A SEAMAN, FIREman, mechanic or carpenter, to go in the navy one year. Apply to THOMAS NEWTON, 167 Henry street, Brooklyn, and No. 6 Wall street, New York.

$500, $600, $700 AND $800 CASH BOUNTIES PAID each man this day, for army or navy, at the naval rendezvous, 124 West street, corner of Dey, up stairs, and men mustered into the service without leaving the city. I must have ten men this day to fill a town quota.

$550.—VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.
Discharged soldiers wishing to join this branch of the service, can receive the above amount, cash in hand, by calling on Capt JOHN L. CLEARY, Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer streets.
Be sure and bring your discharges with you.

$700 CASH IN HAND FOR ONE YEAR SUBSTItutes; $400 for one year volunteers. Wanted, 50 good men, to whom the above amount will be paid as soon as accepted. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.
P. FLANNAGAN & CO.

$700, $700, $700 PAID CASH IN HAND, WITHout going out of the City for one year men for the army. Come all who want to enlist to the old established office, 138 Eleventh street, corner Sixth avenue.

$700 CASH FOR ONE YEAR VOLUNTEERS—THE highest cash bounties for substitutes for army or navy. Apply at 39 Park row, room 25.

$700 FOR ONE YEAR MEN FOR THE ARMY.—Also men wanted for the marine corps; highest cash bounties paid. Call early at No. 5 Tryon row, room 13.

$700 CASH DOWN FOR ONE YEAR SUBSTItutes—$500 for volunteers, to do garrison duty at Portland, Me., in the Seventeenth United States Infantry. Apply at the Army and Navy Claim office, 63 Fulton st.

$750 TO $1,050 BOUNTY.—WANTED THIS DAY—Substitutes and volunteers for every branch of the service. The highest cash bounties paid. ROBINSON & CO., 58 Market street, corner of Monroe.

$800 CASH BOUNTY.—$200 HAND MONEY TO any man, woman or boy bringing a recruit to this office. Apply to Capt. WINNE, 335 Broome street, corner of Elizabeth.

$800 CASH DOWN TO SUBSTITUTES FOR ONE year. The highest cash bounties to volunteers. Choice of service. At 84 Broadway, room No. 8, up stairs.

$800 BOUNTY.—A FEW MORE TRUSTWORTHY, sober men will be received for the Columbia Guards, Washington City. Call early on A. B. STELLE, Franklin House, 57 Courtlandt street.

$892 PAID FOR EACH ONE YEAR VOLUNTEER to fill a town quota, viz.:—$491 cash down in greenbacks, $400 government bounty, $192 pay. Men mustered in and the cash paid without leaving the city, with choice of regiments in cavalry, infantry or artillery. Apply at the old established office, 138 Eleventh street, corner Sixth avenue. Also substitutes wanted.

$900.—VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES WANTed in the army for one year. Also a few discharged veterans for the Reserve corps. Apply early Monday morning to BROWN & CO., 51 Cedar street, up stairs.

$900 CASH IN HAND.—WANTED—THREE MEN this day at 331 Hudson street, and $100 hand money to any one bringing a man to this office.
Capt. WILLIAMS.

$925 CASH WILL BE PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE for one year for myself. Call at 78 Nassau street, room No. 5.

$950 WILL BE PAID TO EACH OF FIFTEEN good men, to go as substitutes or volunteers. No brokers need apply. Call this day early in the store 53 Mulberry street.

$992 FOR ONE YEAR MEN.—THIS IS THE LAST chance to receive such a bounty. We pay the very highest cash prices for substitutes and volunteers. Call early and see the Colonel, at the United States Claim office, 48 Fulton street.

$1,000.—ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS AND SUBstitutes.—We want twenty men immediately, to fill a town quota. Bounties paid in greenbacks, not bonds, as soon as passed the surgeon. Choice of regiment guaranteed in any arm of the service. Information freely given at the National Recruiting Rendezvous, 217 Centre street.
W. H. FOSTER & CO.

$1,084.—LARGEST BOUNTY PAID.—SUBSTItutes and volunteers wanted—soldiers and sailors. Apply immediately, at 257 Broadway, room 25. Substitutes and recruits furnished.

$1,400 CASH DOWN FOR TWO SUBSTITUTES this day. Highest bounties for Volunteers. Apply at the Paterson House, 75 Courtland street.

5,000 VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES WANTed.—Very highest bounties, and hand money paid cash down. Agents and men fairly and liberally treated. Apply at 23 Montgomery street, Jersey City.
E. L. GRANVILLE & CO.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED.
LARGEST BOUNTIES PAID
FOR CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.
Choice of regiment and branch of service.
Large premiums paid to the person introducing a recruit, and should the recruit present himself he will receive the premium in addition to his bounty.
Apply at the Merchants' Bankers' and General Recruiting Association of New York.
Office 428 Broadway, New York.
Lieut. Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

$30,000 HAS BEEN DEPOSITED WITH ME for men to enlist in the army. Every privilege given in our power to make the men comfortable; relief for their families, and our men not made prisoners of, but will get a proper time to arrange their affairs. Our object is to fill one of the best regiments now in the army. We want no boys. No false promises, but the ready money down on the spot, and we leave no stone unturned to have the men secured in their rights; no trifling with men. No brokers need apply. Come yourself, and if married bring your wife, and if single you can bring a friend and dispose of your bounty as you think proper. Men not wishing to go as substitutes can get from us a large amount as volunteers. B. H. BROWN, room No. 2, Montague Hall, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

$40,000.—MEN WANTED, FOR THE HARBOR fortifications. Also, invalids wanted, for the Invalid Corps. Highest bounties paid, and relief to families. Apply at 422 Broome street.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &C.

ALL PRIZE AND BOUNTY MONEY OR BACK PAY, to army or navy, now due, collected and paid immediately by EDWARD BISSELL, U. S. Government Claim Agent, and late Purser U. S. Navy, 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York.

ALL PRIZE MONEY NOW PAYABLE
PAID BY J. C. DICKEY & CO.,
Government Claim Agents,
112 Broadway, New York.

M. SNYDER, JR.,
Late of United States Treasury Department,
GOVERNMENT CLAIM AND PRIZE MONEY AGENT,
39 Nassau street, corner of Liberty, New York.

UNITED STATES
PRIZE MONEY OFFICE,
No. 21 Wall street, corner of Broad,
Up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAR IRON—OF ALL SIZES, AND RAILROAD SPIKES manufactured at Fountain Green Iron Works, on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, above Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. City office 121 Walnut street.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
We are now having made, especially for the buckwheat trade, Paper Bags, to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds, and 25 pounds. The best buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, 25 Pearl street, corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

CATAWBA GRAPES.—35,000 TWENTY-FIVE POUND boxes of splendid Catawba Grapes from Put-in-Bay Island, for sale. Address J. S. Stephenson, Plain Dealer office, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.
And for sale by all druggists.

DR. F. BAUCH AND P. GOUGELMAN,
Makers of Artificial Human Eyes,
599 Broadway, N. Y.

G. KONIGSBERG'S OIL AND WATER COLORS.—I am now prepared to offer to the public a superior quality of Oil, Water and Liquid Colors. These Colors are warranted to be the cheapest and best in the market. Wholesale depot 713 Broadway, room 17.
G. KONIGSBERG.

LETTER WRITING AND COPYING OFFICE—Strictly confidential—442 Eighth avenue, Thirty-fourth street.

PAPER BAGS, PAPER BAGS.
Having been appointed sole agents in New York for the sale of the Patent Machine Paper Bags, made by Hollingsworth & Whitney, we offer the bags, embracing every kind and size, at manufacturers' prices, at wholesale and retail.
B. E. CLARK & CO.,
corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets.

SAFE.—A GOOD, MIDDLE SIZED SAFE WANTED. Address, stating particulars and price, H. S., care of box 5,810 New York Post office.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND,
TROTTING.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, at at two o'clock P. M.
Purse and stake $650. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
John H. Haley names b. s. T. M. Patchen.
John Lovett names blk. g. ——
H. F. Jones names b. s. H. B. Patchen.
J. D. McMann names b. m. Belle Bailey.
JOSEPH GROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.—TROTTING.
Wednesday, October 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Purse of $300, with a stake of $50 each, three mile heats, in harness.
D. Pfifer names b. g. Port Royal.
T. Crocan names ch. g. Shot.
T. Carpenter names b. g. Stonewall Jackson, of Hartford.
J. Lovett names b. g. Shark.
JOSEPH GROCHERON, Manager.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTTING—ON Tuesday, October 11, at 2 P. M. Purse and stake of $200, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. H. Woodruff enters b. g. Cardinal; D. Pfifer enters g. m. Crinoline; S. Hoagland enters b. g. General; D. Mace enters ch. g. Hickory; H. Jennings enters Bay Horse.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

SPORTING.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THIRTY-four different breeds of choice Dogs. Infallible Mange Cure, &c. Medicines for all diseases. Dogs trained, boarded, &c.

FOR SALE—NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. BERNARD Dogs, Bull Terriers, Black and Tan Terriers, good Ratters, one small Italian Greyhound, at 11 Roosevelt street.
JOHN GREY.

SINGING BIRDS, CANARIES, THRUSHES, BLACKbirds, Larks, Nightingales, Talking Parrots, Paroquets, &c., at CHAS. REICHE & BROS.' bird store, 55 Chatham street, opposite Chambers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A LIGHT ROAD WAGON FOR SALE—ALSO A TOP Wagon. Apply at 153 East Thirty-second street, or at 86 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID LOT OF CARRIAGE HORSES, JUST arrived from Livingston county, will be sold at great bargains, at Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby streets.

BOY'S SADDLE PONY FOR SALE—AT MR. MILES' livery stable, 56 West Nineteenth street.

BUSINESS WAGONS OF EVERY KIND CONSTANTLY on hand, made in the best manner. You will find this place as favorable as any that can be found, and every article warranted as represented. STEWART'S Wagon Factory, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth av.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE COUPE, WITH POLE and shafts. Can be seen from 7 A. M. until 3 P. M. Inquire for Barney, at private stable, 110 Mercer street, near Prince.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, five years old, warranted sound and kind, suitable for either a family or the saddle. Sold only for want of use. Price $300. Inquire in the trunk store, No. 129 Eighth avenue, near Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT NO TOP TROTTING WAGON, made to order by Wood and but little used; also a set of light Single Harness, in fine order. Inquire at 299 and 301 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIXTEEN HANDS TWO inches high, full mane and tail, a good driver, double or single. To be seen until sold at Seymour's stable, corner of Forty-third street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST STYlish Saddle Horses in the city; is particularly suited for a lady's use; he is kind and perfectly sound, and is warranted in every respect; will be sold cheap. He may be seen at Wilson's stable, Tenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH AND RELIABLE black Carriage Horses, about 16 hands high, owned by a private family and sold for want of use. Address box 2,882 Post office.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PAIR OF LONG TAIL Bay Horses, 15½ hands high; sound and kind, and very stylish travellers; the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. Apply at THOMPSON'S Livery Stables, 110 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SQUARE BOX TOP AND no top Wagons; also coal box Wagons, two seat square box top Wagons, second hand Coupes and Buggies. Call on WIEGEL & CASEY, 86 West Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, SHIFTING TOP BUGGY and Harness; to be sold separately or together; buggy new last spring; will be sold very low, as the owner has no further use for them. Inquire at F. A. Knapp's stables, 51 Christopher street.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND HAND DOCTOR'S Phaetons and a Top Buggy; also light and heavy Express Wagons. Apply at 54 West Twenty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-SEATED CIRCULAR FRONT Clarence, made by Brewster & Baldwin; has been but little used. Can be seen at BREWSTER & BALDWIN'S, 786 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERIOR PAIR OF large gray Horses, seven years old, seventeen hands high, close built; warranted sound and kind; just brought from Chemung county; would suit for truck or heavy wagon work. Inquire of Felt & German, Smith, near Ninth street, Brooklyn.

HANDSOME COUPE—WITH SHIFTING FRONT, nearly new; six seat Germantown, made to order; Coupe Rockaways, depot Wagons, shifting top Buggy, no top Road Wagons, &c. For sale low by HARRY C. COOK, 10 Dey street, near Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THIS DAY, AT THE HORSE Bazaar, Broadway, corner of Thirty-seventh street. One Coupe, several top and no top Wagons, Harness, Saddles, and about 30 Horses suitable for various purposes. Sale positive at 3 o'clock P. M.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A FAST PACING Horse, Harness and splendid light shifting top Road Wagon, latest style, city made to order, in use only a few times, and will be sold for half its value if taken away this day. Will be sold separately or together. Apply at 100 West Forty-first street.

STALLION FOR SALE.—THE FAST TROTTING Horse Washington, Black Hawk; is 12 years old, 16 hands high; got by Washington, dam Messenger, Jr.; half brother to Rose of Washington, Lady Woodruff, sire of General Butler. Can be seen at his stable, fourteenth mile stone Boston turnpike; or at the Westchester Fair, at White Plains, October 12 and 13.
WM. DEERE, Williamsbridge.

THE LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND OWNERS of hackney coaches in the city of New York are requested to meet at Kilduff's, 1,100 Broadway, on Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock, to devise measures to be relieved from the tax imposed by the last session of Congress. As this is a subject of great interest to every person in this business there ought to be a very full attendance.

TRUCK HORSE—IN EXCELLENT ORDER, FOR sale. Apply at T. & J. P. BEE'S timber yard, foot of Twenty-second street, North river.

WAGON AND DOUBLE HARNESS FOR SALE.—A full sized elliptic spring square box no top Wagon, with pole and shafts. Also a set of light double Harness, first quality, equal to new. Can be seen in private stable rear of No. 7 West Eleventh street.

WANTED—A PRIVATE STABLE, WITH ROOM FOR three horses and two carriages, in the neighborhood of the Tenth or Thirteenth ward. Address, with particulars and terms, Jones, Herald office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF EDWARD MONE, who left his home on Saturday evening, October 8 at eight o'clock. He is about five feet four inches high, florid complexion, gray hair, slightly bald, and about forty-five years old. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his family, at 224 Monroe street.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF STEPHEN Gascerty or John Lynch, write to Kate Broton, 171 Garden street, Hoboken.

MINNIE, OF BROOKLYN.—CALL FOR LETTER AT station D, Monday morning, 10th, at 10 o'clock.
YOU KNOW WHO.

TO CHARLES BEERMAN, LATE OF ATLANTA, GA.—You can obtain information pertaining to your family by applying to or corresponding with Samuel Smith, Esq., insurance agent, 491 Eighth avenue.

X. X.—ADDRESS MRS. A. A. JAMES, TOMPKINSville, S. I.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues, a Pocketbook containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by identifying the same and paying charges. Apply at 115 East Forty-ninth street.

FOUND.—THE GENTLEMAN WHO LOST A SEAL ON a Sixth avenue car on Saturday morning, September 8, can hear of it by applying at 64 Barclay street.

LOST—ON THE 8TH INSTANT, A HAIR BRACELET, with cameo clasp (marked Carrie from J. N. H.) in going from No. 83 Sands street, Brooklyn, to Lord & Taylor's Broadway. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the above number, or at Mr. J. T. Martin's office, 35 Hudson street, N. Y.

LOST—FROM 32 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, ON Sunday, 9th instant, a small black and tan terrier. A reward of $10 will be paid for his return.

LOST—ON THURSDAY LAST, A BLACK AND TAN Dog, with long ears and tail, and leather collar. The finder will receive a reward of $5 if he is returned to No. 33 West Twentieth street.

LOST—OCTOBER 3, AT NOON, A GOLD BREASTPIN, with coral in the centre, in going from Clinton place to West Twenty-first street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 297½ West Twenty-first street.

LEFT—IN BREEZE'S BAKERY, 159 EIGHTH AVEnue, corner of Eighteenth street, a Pocketbook, with a small sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

PICKED UP—OFF OLD FERRY POINT, ON SATURday, 8th inst., a Sail Boat. Apply to J. LAUGHLIN, 12 South street.

TO STAGE LINES.—A FRIEND OF OURS LEFT IN A Broadway stage a few days since a Cancelling Dye, put up in buff paper. The dye was made for Brown, Dunkerson & Co., Evansville, Indiana, and had their address on the paper, as well as dye. We will reward any one for returning it to us. WATTS, CRANE & CO., 45 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A WHITE SPITZ or fox Slut, answering to the name of Spitz. For her return $3 will be paid at 623 Sixth avenue.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, IN THIRTY-second street, near Eighth avenue, a Black and Tan Slut; answers to the name of "Beauty." The finder will receive the above reward by returning her to 191 West Thirty-second street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, near the corner of Chatham and Chambers streets, an old black Spaniel Dog, with a white breast; answers to the name of "Carlo." Had on a German silver collar, with his master's name. The above reward will be paid for his return to Mr. Stilwell, 314 West Thirty-fourth street, or 11 Chambers street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY EVENING, October 8, a single stone Diamond, with enamelled shank. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at Florence Saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
First night of Mr. J. B. Howe's new drama of DRESSY WILD, THE Baker's Daughter, KING AND DESERTER and JOLLY COBBLER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
adapted expressly for the Olympic by
S. S. FINK, Esq.
FUN! HUMOR! WIT!
& SOLDIERS.
see Bailey in the Barmy.
BROKERS.
see the Anglo-Bengalee Life Insurance Co.
ARCHITECTS AND HYPOCRITES,
see Pecksniff—Architect, Artist and Man.
TRUE LOVERS, see NOBBLE.
GRANDFATHERS,
see Old Martin Chuzzlewit.
LANDLADIES, see TODGERS.
VILLAINS, see JONAS.
DETECTIVES,
see Chevy Slyme, the Genius.
GOOD BOYS, see TOM PINCH.
BROKEN HEARTED WOMEN,
see Mercy and Charity.
NURSES,
see Sairey Gamp and Betsey Prig.
SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AS A TIGER.
OH! OH!! OH!!!
A VERY DREADFUL MURDER
with a real stick.
POLICE! POLICE!! POLICE!!!
SOME ACTORS IN TWO PARTS.
ALL THE ACTORS IN ONE PIECE.
GENUINE MERRIMENT
AND
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
EVERY NIGHT ONLY.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP, with its great cast. Tuesday—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Wednesday—MONEY. Thursday will be produced a fine act play, with entirely NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, MUSIC and appointments, entitled
THE COMPACT,
with a cast including nearly
EVERY MEMBER OF THIS COMPANY.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager.................G. L. Fox
The popular and versatile New York actress,
MISS FANNY HERRING,
is engaged for a limited number of nights, and will appear in the celebrated character of
LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED,
in a grand tragic drama, translated from the German by Tobias Mosenthal, with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW EFFECTS,
and supported by the full dramatic company.
Comic Ravel pantomime, DECHALUMEAU,
Mr. G. L. Fox and his full pantomime troupe.
A most laughable afterpiece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.................Wm. Wheatley
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10.
EDWIN FORREST
(First time this season) in his great original character of
JACK CADE,
in Judge Conrad's powerful Romantic Tragedy of the same name,
Supported by the entire company.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, EDWIN FORREST.
The management, in consequence of other arrangements, is obliged to announce the
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
It will be performed on WEDNESDAY, October 12, being
POSITIVELY ITS LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ANOTHER WEEK OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
triumphant personation of
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERBY.
The finest bits of comic acting ever witnessed in New York, and which for the past
SIX WEEKS SIX WEEKS
HAVE COMMANDED
THE GREATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
ever continuously attracted to this theatre
EVEN IN ITS PALMIEST DAYS.
Parties wishing to avoid disappointment should secure places several days in advance. The orchestra and dress circle seats are usually sold before 4 o'clock each afternoon.
MONDAY, OCT. 10, AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
nightly received by multitudinous audiences with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

WINTER GARDEN.
NINTH WEEK
OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
A continuation of houses crowded from parquet to dome evidence his grand success in the revival of the most amusing of all Shakspere's creations, the glorious
COMEDY OF ERRORS,
produced with a uniform excellence of costume, scenery and appointments not heretofore attempted on the New York stage.
Mr. Clarke will also appear as Paul Pry (?), a new role, in a dashing petite Comedy, called
LOVE IN LIVERY.
To meet the wishes of those who have not yet seen Mr. Clarke in his immensely popular comic roles of De Boots and Toodles, he will appear in those characters on Friday next and each Friday during his limited engagement. Saturday, twelfth night of the Comedy of Errors. Doors open at 7¼; commences at 7¾.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
BOWERY, OPPOSITE SPRING STREET.
ANOTHER GREAT CHANGE.
ALL THE STARS
IN NEW ACTS.
WHO'LL TAKE THE CUP?
SMOTHERED ONION, and
HOOP DE DOODEN DO.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE HOURS.—ENtire satisfaction or no pay, at 239 Sixth avenue. Parties needing teeth at short notice will please test us, as no advance is required. Nitrous oxide gas given and teeth extracted daily without pain, and free of charge where others are to be inserted. Light and durable sets of teeth as low as $10; also fine gold and platina sets, very cheap. A large assortment of Teeth always on hand and business done in a business manner. One price to everybody. No advance taken. Plumpers, to hold out the cheeks; and also Sham Fronts, that do not hold out the lip too far, are made here, No. 239 Sixth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth sts.

AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL TEETH COMPANY, Dentists, 51 East Fourth street, corner of Bowery. Immense stock, comprising every description of Artificial Teeth, constantly on exhibition. Our work cannot be excelled. Visitors cordially invited. Teeth extracted positively without pain.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Sets $5, $8, $10 and $15, superior in beauty, durability and usefulness to others. All work at half the prices charged by other dentists. 200 Fourth street, near Grove.
Dr. WHITE.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION IS REMOVED from Bond street to room 19 Cooper Institute, entrance from Eighth street. Dr. COLTON makes the gas daily, and administers it for teeth extraction in person, guaranteeing a pleasant and safe operation to all.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., 258 GRAND STREET, NEW York, and 257 Fulton street, Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain by the of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on Gold, $2; Silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

OSTEOPLASTIC OR ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLINGS for decayed teeth. Old roots built up; more shells, aching teeth and every class of cavity filled without pain, by the discoverer. Rooms removed to 29 East Fourteenth street, one door west of Union square. Over 10,000 testimonials.

1,463 CERTIFICATES.—HAVING HAD ONE TOOTH extracted without pain by Dr. VILLERS, 158 Grand street, I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering toothache. Geo. Hoffman 11 College place.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST.
NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.
All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons.
LADIES meet Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN, Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ to 11½ P. M.
CHILDREN, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 to 6 P. M.
LADIES' Primary Classes instructed by Mrs Brookes.
These elegant Rooms to let for select balls and sociables.
SOIREE EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING.

BALLET MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, 35 Seventh avenue, on Thirteenth street.—Classes every day and night. Redowa waltz and six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—161 FIFTH AVEnue, commences on Saturday, October 8, at 4 P. M.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 292 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street.—Classes for Ladies, Misses and Masters will commence Saturday, Oct. 15; for Gentlemen, Tuesday, Oct. 18. Private lessons will be given every day and evening to those who wish to learn quickly.

WM. B. DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT THE Academy, 57 West Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Days and evenings of tuition, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's office, Sept. 17, 1864.
LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS, AT AUCTION.
The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years, from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.
NORTH RIVER.
Lot No. 1—Pier No. 21.
Lot No. 2—Pier at the foot of Watts street.
Lot No. 3—Pier 45, foot of Charlton street.
Lot No. 4—Pier 46, foot of King street.
Lot No. 5—Pier 47, foot of Houston street.
Terms or conditions of sale to be had at the Comptroller's office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREby given that a sale of Property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate, for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the city of New York, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New York Daily News, a daily newspaper printed and published in the city of New York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the Daily News. By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, August 8, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—THE SOCIETY proposes to commemorate, by suitable acts and proceedings, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherland in the autumn of the year 1664.
The time appointed for the commemoration is Wednesday, the 12th of October, 1864, being just two centuries after the last Dutch fort on the Delaware was taken by the English, and the conquest of New Netherland was completed.
The oration will be delivered by JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, LL. D., at the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, the 12th of October, at a quarter past 7 o'clock.
Special tickets have been issued to members by post. These tickets are transferable, and the ordinary members' tickets will also be available. Members desiring extra tickets will apply at the Library, or to the Secretary, Colonel Andrew Warner, 516 Broadway.
The Society will hold a reception at the Library on the same evening, at 9 o'clock. Members who wish to secure invitations to the reception must apply as above immediately, as the number is of necessity very strictly limited, and they will be issued in the order of application until exhausted.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.................................MAX MARETZEK
Notice.—The subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that during this week only three regular operas nights will be given, viz.:—
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 10, AT 8,
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
by general request, and positively for the last time,
IL TROVATORE.
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MORENSI,
MASSIMILIANI,
BELLINI,
WEINLICH.
Conductor...........................MAX MARETZEK
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with an unprecedented ly great cast.
Thursday, Oct. 13—ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Seats can be secured for any of the above named performances at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
Saturday, Oct. 15—FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE TOM THUMB COMBINATION,
General Tom Thumb and wife
RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE.
They sail for Europe in their private capacity, in the steamer City of Washington, on the 29th.
General Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and the elfin Minnie Warren
GIVE THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
at 11 A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.
At the morning Levee they appear in
THEIR IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME.
Afternoon, at 3,
ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
THE TOM THUMB COMBINATION.
LOAN OF A LOVER.
Evening, at 7¾,
RUTH OAKLEY.
TONY DENIER IN TRIPES MIRACULUM.
M. DECHALUMEAUX.
GIANT, LEARNED SEAL, &c., &c.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE CHALLENGE DANCE.
TAMING A BUTTERFLY. THE SHEEP TRIAL.
Perfect Cures. Nancy Fat. Who Stole the Chickens.
MARTIN CHEEZLEWIT'S FAMILY. TINPANONION.
Plantation Festival. Foot Falls on de Karpet.
Admission...............30 cents. Reserved seats......50 cents.
Box book open from 9 till 4. Commence at 7¾.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS 514 BROADWAY
opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. H. Wood, Proprietor, &c.
Open every evening. See programmes.
Running the Blockade. Deaf as a Post. The Echo. The Miller and his Men. The Conscripts. Black Brigade, &c.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
585 Broadway (opposite Niblo's.)
HELLER is so successful, that—
HELLER will continue his deeds; for
HELLER sees no reason why—
HELLER should change the programme, when—
HELLER is crowded nightly. It is—
HELLER of whom every one talks, and—
HELLER who is on every one's lips
HELLER is great in magic, and—
HELLER is as great in music, which—
HELLER demonstrates to you, if—
HELLER you visit any evening.
Doors open every evening at 7¼. Begins at 8.

GYNECOCRACY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST LIGHT
OF
THE TURKISH WEDDING,
AND
GULNAR, HARNUM AND FULU,
AT
OSCANYAN'S
SOIREES ORIENTALES.
IRVING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. To be obtained at 701, 756 and 779 Broadway, and at the hall.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.
ASTOUNDING MANIFESTATIONS.
UTTERLY INCOMPREHENSIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS.
ALL FORMER SPIRITUAL
OR
OTHER MANIFESTATIONS
COMPLETELY ECLIPSED
by the wonderful displays of
SUPERNATURAL POWER
produced by the presence of the
THORPE BROTHERS,
who have recently become the mediums of the most marvellous manifestations ever witnessed by mortal man. They make no pretensions as to what agency produces these displays of mysterious power, but ask the public, through a committee of their own selection, to witness their exhibitions, and investigate the causes, and report the result. They only claim that they alone are the mediums through whom such wonderful manifestations can be produced, and ask the public to see and judge for themselves.
Instead of being tied with ropes, as others have been—ropes which can easily be untied, and frequently and publicly have been—their hands are securely fastened in wooden stocks, secured by iron bolts and their feet strongly tied by ropes, which it is impossible for them to reach with their hands. Being thus secured in a closet, the wonderful manifestations begin, consisting of Beating of Drums, Ringing Bells, Playing the Hand Organ and other Musical Instruments, appearance of what seems to be Spirit Hands and Arms, Apparitions, &c., &c., and continue for some moments, to the utter astonishment of even the incredulous spectators.
Doors open at 7; Seances commence at 8 o'clock.
Cards of admission, 50 cents. No half price.
Seats can be secured at the hall during the day, from 10 to 5 o'clock, without extra charge.

C. JEROME HOPKINS'
ORCHESTRAL, PIANOFORTE AND VOCAL
CONCERT
(given by invitation of prominent New York citizens),
IRVING HALL, TUESDAY, OCT. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.
MR. HOPKINS will be ably assisted by the following distinguished talent:—
MRS. J. H. BARCLAY, Contralto,
MR. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor,
MR. EUGENE THASTOUR, Pianist,
MR. A. DAVIS, Pianist,
together with a GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Chef d'Orchestre.........................MR. THEO. THOMAS.
TICKETS (with secured seats) ONE DOLLAR, for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 5 Wall street, and at Irving Hall. The DRIGGS PATENT VIOLIN PIANOS will be used on this occasion.

HIPPOTHEATRON.—
Fourteenth street, Opposite the Academy of Music.
Mr. James M. Nixon.................................Director
Doors open at 7. Performances begin at 8 o'clock.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, October 10,
SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON AND
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
OF FORTY LEADING ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
IN ONE BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE.
The largest and most superb company in the world.
First appearance this season of
ETON STONE, ETON STONE,
The great Wild Horseman of the world,
First appearance of
MONS. BAPTISTE,
THE WONDERFUL MAN MONKEY,
in an entirely new dramatic episode, entitled
L'HOMME DU BOIS; OR,
THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.
First appearance of
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
the greatest of living artistes on the tight rope, in a new military exercise on the corde elastique.
First nights of
A NEW COMIC MILITARY ENTREE,
by the celebrated Clown and Jester,
MR. N. AUSTIN.
First nights of
THE MAGIC LADDERS,
by Molique, Olma and Brothers Talleen.
THE TWO FRENCH COMIQUES,
LE PETIT GORGA,
with the only rival of Leotard and the Hanlons on the Flying Trapeze, the boy wonder,
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
whose performances delight as they astound,
WITH ALL THE OTHER GREAT ARTISTS
IN STARTLING ARRAY.
JESTERS—MR. N. AUSTIN and MR. JAMES COOKE.
Admission—Reserved seats, 75 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
NO CURTAILMENT OF PROGRAMME AT THE BI-WEEKLY MATINEES.

GRISWALD HALL, TROY, N. Y.—THIS NEW AND beautiful theatre will open for the regular season Nov. 21, with a fine stock company. Black artists and stars will address Jas. Conner & Co., 25 West Houston st., N. Y.

444—AMERICAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY.
Robert W. Butler.....................Manager and Proprietor
MONDAY, Oct. 10, and every evening during the week,
A GRAND, NOVEL AND VARIED PERFORMANCE.
First time in this country of the laughable English farce, entitled
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
Mr. Flickster (a country lawyer).....................J. T. Mann
Mr. Turby.................................W. B. Bartholomew
Bouser, his clerk.......................................J. F. Wambold
Mrs. Turby..Miss Julia Melville
Clara, her daughter.............................Miss Lizzie Schultz
Market Women, Villagers, &c.
CHARLEY WHITE, J. T. BOYER, DICK SANDS,
JAS. WAMBOLD, JOE ENGLISH, JOHNNY PIERCE,
B. BLOODGOOD, JOHNNY WILD, &C.,
in their Negro Comicalities.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE
in new Ballet Divertissements.
ALL THE PROMINENT ARTISTS WILL APPEAR.
Doors open at 6, performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

VARIETIES, 37 AND 39 BOWERY.
W. V. De Walbecke.......................................Proprietor
THE VARIETY THEATRE OF THE MASSES.
A GRAND CONSTELLATION OF ARTISTS.
MONS. DE LAVE, the Daring Ascensionist.
A. M. HERNANDEZ, the Prince of Pantomimists.
NOW THE SENSATION OF OUR CITY.
NOW THE SENSATION OF OUR CITY.
NEW ACTS, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
NEW PANTOMIMES AND NEW MUSIC.
IN FACT, EVERYTHING NEW.
Open every evening, and Wednesday afternoon
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
Admission 50 cts., 30 cts., 25 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.
Open at half-past 6. Commences at a quarter to 8.

MELODEON, 563 BROADWAY—MELODEON.
Miss LA TOURS' FEMALE MINSTREL BAND,
Thirty-two in all. Songs, Glees, Duets, &c.
Supported by the whole company.
Wanted, 20 young ladies to serve refreshments.
ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.
GEORGE E. HEYDON, Lessee and Director.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—SECURED seats in Parquet or Balcony can be obtained at 53 East Fourteenth street, corner of Fourth avenue, for any night.

A GOOD BARITONE SINGER WANTED IMMEDIately, for Moran's Minstrels, Chestnut street Opera House, Philadelphia. Address Allinson & Hincken, Proprietors.

CARPENTER'S GREAT PAINTING, THE EMANCIpation Proclamation of President Lincoln Before the Cabinet. Corner of Broadway and Eighth street. Admission 25 cents. Open day and night.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE, DAY AND EVENING. Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, 389 Broadway, give written charts at all hours.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXhibition of Westchester county will be held on the 11th, 12th and 13th of October at White Plains. The Harlem Railroad Company carries persons at half price.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST STEREOPTICON Exhibitions in this country, with views, &c., all complete for travelling; has been exhibited with great success. Address Exhibition, Herald office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN THE EQUEStrian drill, and travel in a highly respectable company; those having a taste for music preferred. Also four danseuses may apply immediately to JAS. CONNER & CO., 25 West Houston street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.
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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MOST LIBERAL—THE MOST FAIR—
THE MOST ORIGINAL—
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE—THE MOST POPULAR—
THE MOST GENEROUS—
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE
ever inaugurated in New York.
A TICKET FOR A FIRST CLASS CONCERT,
worth
ONE DOLLAR
AND A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT,
worth from
ONE DOLLAR
TO
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
So great has been the success of these Concerts that
OVER THIRTY THOUSAND PERSONS
have already attended them, and have received
A CORRESPONDING NUMBER OF PRESENTS.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
The enterprise endorsed by
THE ENTIRE PRESS OF NEW YORK.

READ WHAT THE HERALD SAYS.
The rage for novelty keeps pace with the love of enjoyment, and hence such new projects as the "Presentation Concerts" at the Academy of Music, the third of which was given last night, are amazingly favored by the public. This species of entertainment is not quite a new phase in metropolitan life, but it is a very curious one. It is half lottery and half concert, and presents the double attraction of being pleasantly humbugged by the drawing of a supposed valuable prize, and pleasantly entertained by very excellent music, supplied by such artists as Mme. D'Angri, Miss Stockton, and Messrs. Castle and Campbell. The sale of tickets has been immense, and the jam at the Academy something almost fearful, while a hearty demonstration of enjoyment takes the place of the somewhat tame and dignified applause which usually greets the artists at the Opera. In short, the character of the audience as well as of the entertainment is quite new to the Academy; but, then, as the audience pays the money, and both audience and performance pay the managers, it is no doubt a profitable arrangement. The concerts, we may add, are very well conducted, and the enterprise generally is quite creditable.

FIFTH CONCERT
AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.
A good programme is entrusted to competent artists on each occasion; and, in addition to this attraction, the holders of tickets are entitled to a chance in a lottery conducted on an entirely novel and generous principle. The prizes consist of plate, jewelry, pianos, horses, carriages, houses, lots and, for aught we know, steamboats and rising villages. Everybody receives something, besides hearing the concert; and it appears to be the honest intention of the managers of this gift enterprise to beggar themselves in their disinterested exertions to give their patrons no cause for grumbling after investment.

PIANOS, WATCHES, SEWING MACHINES
GIVEN AWAY.
EVERY PERSON RECEIVES A PRESENT.

WHAT THE TIMES SAYS.
Mme. D'Angri, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mr. Castle, Mr. Campbell, Signor Abella and a grand orchestra of sixty, under the direction of Mr. Cook, take part in these concerts. They are given by the Manufacturing Jewellers' Association, and each ticket, costing a dollar, entitles the purchaser to a prize in a gift distribution, said prize being immediately handed over to the purchaser.
* * * * * * *
Everything passed off satisfactorily, and the audience seemed to be well pleased with the manner in which the directors kept their word.

The presents are given away from
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY, &c.,
on exhibition at the depot,
542 and 544 BROADWAY.

WHAT THE TRIBUNE SAYS.
CONCERTS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The success of the first series of Concerts given by the New York Jewellers' Association has induced the projectors to make arrangements for the second, on a scale of still greater attractiveness and variety. The best available talent of the city will participate. The tickets are purchasable at the depot of the Association, 542 and 544 Broadway. The advertisement in another column discloses the material as well as the artistic benefits which ticket holders may anticipate. In regard to the latter, the excellent character of last week's entertainments affords ample testimony, and the liberality of the former appears to be attested by the increasing popularity of the enterprise.

WHAT THE EXPRESS SAYS.
THE PRESENTATION CONCERT.—The extreme liberality and fairness with which Mr. Elias, the Actuary of the Jewellers' Association, has conducted everything relating to those concerts have made them more popular than anything of the kind ever given in New York, and the sale of tickets has been very large. Like all of Mr. Elias' promises, every expectation held out in relation to these concerts will be more than realized. Among the artists who appear are Madame D'Angri, Miss Fanny Stockton, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Castle, Signor Abella, John P. Cook, the popular conductor, with a full orchestra of first class performers. Other artists are also engaged, and the concerts are to be worth more than the price paid for the tickets. The sale of tickets will be continued daily. Company's Depot, 542 and 544 Broadway; and a beautiful present is given with each ticket sold. We suppose the rush for them will be greater this week than ever.

All kinds of BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY
GIVEN AWAY, WITH EACH TICKET
AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE.

WHAT THE COMMERCIAL SAYS.
These concerts inaugurate a novel mode of encouraging musical taste in the community, which bids fair to become exceedingly popular. Each purchaser of a ticket is entitled to a present at the time of purchase, ranging in value from fifty cents to five hundred dollars. The depot for the sale of tickets, at 542 and 544 Broadway, is elegantly furnished and supplied with every variety of presents, from gold sleeve buttons to grand pianos. The musical talent engaged indicates that the concerts are to be of a high order of excellence, and the additional inducement of a present brings crowds of purchasers to the ticket depot of the association.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
DEPOT, 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.

WHAT THE MERCURY SAYS.
"The best artists procurable in the city are engaged for these concerts, as it seems to be the determination of the directors to leave nothing undone to please and satisfy their patrons. There is no delay, no anxiety on the part of purchasers to know what they will receive; the present is given at once, and he goes away with a ticket for a first class concert worth the price paid, and a present worth at least as much at retail prices, and perhaps a great deal more. During the time we were present yesterday, a large number of really valuable presents were given away, and none of the purchasers seemed to be dissatisfied. Everything seems to be conducted with perfect fairness, and in a spirit of liberality which, we should think, would soon exhaust the funds of the company. However, that is their business, and if they choose to ruin themselves for the pleasure of the people, it is no affair of ours. So great has been the success of this novel enterprise, that the directors have been induced to announce a series of these concerts, and all tickets sold will be good for any of the series, the fifth of which will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst."

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

WHAT THE COURIER SAYS.
"The concerts are excellent. Each ticket has a coupon attached, which entitles the buyer to select an envelope, in which is enclosed the name and number of an article. These envelopes are placed in a box, standing upon a counter in full view of the spectators, and the drawing is evidently conducted in a thoroughly impartial manner. During our brief visit of inspection we saw silver cake baskets, pitchers, bracelets, gold pens and sleeve buttons passed over to the lucky ones, and was strongly impressed with the idea that the more extensive the trade of the Jewellers' Association, the more certain was their final bankruptcy. Each ticket purchaser receives a gift, and if all the gifts are of the value of those we saw given away, we cannot see where the profit is. The public, at all events, are the gainers, and the affair has proved a decided success."

SILVER TEA SETS GIVEN AWAY.

WHAT THE SUNDAY TIMES SAYS.
"The audiences were large and highly respectable, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, the applause being long and frequent. No more pleasing concerts have ever been given in the city. The largest liberality has characterized all their movements, and they have kept every promise made to the public with the most scrupulous exactness. The presents which they have given to ticket purchasers have been far more valuable than those which have heretofore been given away by the founders of the many bogus gift 'enterprises' with which the public has been gulled, while the concerts have been richly worth the full price paid for the tickets."

DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ARE AMONG THE GIFTS PRESENTED.

WHAT THE SUNDAY ATLAS SAYS.
"Probably there has never been an enterprise inaugurated in this city which has been more generally popular, or given more universal satisfaction, than the plan of the presentation concerts given by the New York Manufacturing Jewellers' Association."

WHAT THE SUNDAY DISPATCH SAYS.
"The programme includes both interest and talent, and the tickets present a peculiar temptation, in the fact that every purchaser receives a present, ranging from pianos to sewing machines and diamond jewelry! Such an announcement cannot fail to induce people to look about them and see what neglect might miss in the way of both music and profit."

ALL ARE SATISFIED. NO DELAY.
ALL RECEIVE A PRESENT. NONE GO EMPTY AWAY.

WHAT WILKES' SPIRIT SAYS.
"THE GIFT CONCERTS OF THE MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION.—We do not pretend to know who these manufacturing jewellers are, but we have arrived at the conclusion that they are the most reckless set of individuals on the face of this constantly twisting and twirling globe of ours, or else they possess the secret of the philosopher's stone, and the ability to convert the vulgar metals into precious by a wave of the magic wand. All we know about them is simply this: that they give first class concerts at the Academy, by first class artists and a first class orchestra, under the able conduct of Mr. John Cooke (than whom no better leader can well be found), which are amply worth the price of admission and the risk of a gift, which appears to be no risk at all; for although some people are, as a matter of course, compelled to be content with salt spoons, plated forks and other small wares, others carry off watches, diamond breastpins, ice-water pitchers, and on Saturday evening last we noticed two stalwart Hibernians vainly engaged in the endeavor to transport a grand piano from the store to the sidewalk. Well, there's something in it; of course it pays somehow, or else it would not be did; but how it's did we don't exactly understand."

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

WHAT THE CLIPPER SAYS.
"The talent the Association has engaged is first-class. These manufacturing jewellers appear to be a strange set of individuals; their concerts are de facto 'gift concerts.' You go and buy a ticket for which you pay a dollar, and run your chance of obtaining a piano (which is not jewelry, by the way,) a silver teapot, a cup and a collection of spoons (no reflection on the anticipated audience of Wednesday evening), or something else which makes you wonder at the reckless indifference with which these manufacturing jewelers scatter their money about; but gold is down, stocks are heavy, and these jewellers appear to have a superfluity of the precious metal which they exhibit an anxious desire to get rid of as quickly as possible. It may be a humbug; but be that as it may, if you do not get your dollar's worth of jewelry, or capture a grand piano at one fell swoop, you will obtain it in sight-notes, payable by eminent artists."

Depot open daily, from 8 A. M., till 10 P. M., for sale of tickets.
FIFTH CONCERT,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
at which the MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS will appear.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS FROM COLOMBIA

Napoleon's Intrigues in that Region—Threatening Attitude of the French Government Towards the Isthmus—More Complications in South America, &c., &c.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, N. G., Sept. 28, 1864.

A serious difficulty has recently occurred in Colombia between the French Minister and the government of that country, having a very threatening appearance, and likely, unless speedily arranged, to attract the attention of our own in a most unexpected manner.

Your readers doubtless recollect that in May last the Spanish Commissioner in Peru, on his way home, and the French Consul at Panama, were serenaded by a mob with tin horns and pans, excited by the conduct of the French in Mexico and the Spaniards in relation to the Chincha islands. The President of the State of Panama, being confined to his house with sickness, did nothing at the moment to repress the disturbance and arrest the rioters.

Baron Goury, the Imperial Minister at Bogota, at once took up the matter warmly, and demanded satisfaction for the insult to the French Consul, and this he required to be given by the punishment of General Santa Coloma, the President of the State of Panama, of whom he complains.

The depositions and statements of the offended Consul were accordingly presented to the Colombian government, and by it referred to the Supreme Court for its immediate consideration and action thereon.

Instead of invoking the aid of the law to punish the actual offenders, the French Minister sought to wreak his vengeance on General Santa Coloma. Just as if Governor Seymour could have been indicted and punished for the murder of Colonel O'Brien in the riots of July, 1863, in your city, instead of the assassins themselves. Whatever may have been Governor Seymour's negligence in not being present on that occasion, we doubt if he was subject to judicial inquiry for this sin of absence.

The depositions and other testimony, with authenticated denials by the President of Panama, being transmitted to the Supreme Court, with instructions to examine ...

Interesting from Canada.

OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO, Oct. 7, 1864.

The Quebec Convention—Progress of Liberal Ideas in Canada West—The Union Friends There—The Antagonism Between the Eastern and Western Provinces—British Pretended Contempt for Canada—The Subject of Becoming a State of the Union Considered in Canada West, &c., &c.

The papers are all busy discussing the contemplated change in the government of these provinces. They all agree in deeming the convention about to assemble at Quebec the most important event that has happened since this country became a province of Great Britain. Upon the act one of the men who are to meet in Canada's almost impregnable fortress rests the future of this country. There will be decided, at least for the present, whether we are to remain in our present dependent and insignificant position, or are in future to take our place as a nation, entitled to respect and consideration.

It is not a little to be wondered at, considering our isolated position, and the strong tory feeling that but lately so universally prevailed, that the spirit of progression which has been revolutionizing the Old World during the last few years, should have found its way into these sleepy, steady-going, conservative colonies. Yet so it is. We are beginning to see ourselves as others see us—to be thoroughly disgusted with our position, and to desire some change that will hold out brighter hopes for the future. There has long been a party in Upper Canada who have used every exertion to remedy the evils of the present system; hitherto they have labored without success, but by taking advantage of an unexpected turn in the political wheel, they have at last brought matters to a crisis. George Brown, the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, a staunch defender of the cause of the Union against the many enemies that assail it on this side of the lakes, and the only man of political ...

The New Capital of Italy.

THE CITY OF FLORENCE VS. THE CITY OF TURIN.

By the provisions of the treaty just concluded between France and Italy the capital of the latter country is to be transferred, not to Rome, as so many of the Italian people have expected, but to Florence, a city more central, geographically considered, but, on the other hand really less accessible from the remote parts of the kingdom than Turin itself; for the Papal States intervene between it and the Neapolitan districts, while the Appenines, crossed by only one circuitous railroad route, but recently opened, separate it from the populous plain of Lombardy. Yet this slight drawback is more than compensated for by the many claims which go far to entitle Florence, premising that Rome cannot be had, to the proud rank of capital of the kingdom of Italy. In her Pitti Palace she offers to her king a prouder residence than any monarch of Europe now occupies. Her well paved streets, her spacious dwellings, her soft climate, her delightful suburbs have all combined to present unusual attractions to foreigners; and these attractions will now be enhanced by the presence of a king and court, perhaps less secluded by ceremonial etiquette from the people and from strangers than any other in Europe. "Firenze la Bella" is already a capital in the world of art, from her treasures of sculpture and painting, the latter described by Byron, in lines which he applied to another place, though they are quite as applicable to this:—

There rose a Carlo Dolce or a Titian,
Or wilder groups of savage Salvatores;
Here danced Albano's boys, and here the sea shore
In Vernet's ocean lights; and there the stories
Of martyrs awed, as Spagnoletto tainted
His brush with all the blood of all the sainted.

Here sweetly spread a landscape of Lorraine;
There Rembrandt made his darkness equal light,
Or gloomy Caravaggio's gloomier stain
Bronzed o'er some lean and stoic anchorite.

To all of these attractions Victor Emanuel, "king of us all," as Mrs. Browning expresses it, will add a new lustre, and the occasional formal yet brilliant displays of ...

... invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 87 West Thirty-ninth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

MIX.—On Saturday morning, October 8, THOMAS ASHTON, only son of Thomas and Ann J. Mix, aged 18 years and 1 month.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 189 Second avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, October 8, PATRICK MORRIS, in the 64th year of his age, a native of the parish of Tullaroan, county Kilkenny, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 61 Gouverneur street.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

MCGINN.—On Saturday, October 8, MARGARET MCGINN, the beloved and youngest daughter of John and Maria McGinn, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 307 West Thirty-eighth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

Monaghan (Ireland) papers please copy.

MCMAHON.—JOHN MCMAHON, aged 43 years, a native of Shanagolden, county Limerick, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Twenty-third street and avenue A, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NICHOLSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, October 9, WALTER W. NICHOLSON, son of Andrew W. and Margaret E. Nicholson, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 129 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

ORTON.—At Chicago, on Friday, October 7, after a short illness, HENRY B. ORTON, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his brothers are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 128 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

PITTS.—On Friday, October 7, JOHN PITTS, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 62 West Twenty-ninth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. ...

... visible in clear weather at a distance of 6½ nautical miles, and will be kept burning, like all other lights provided from the crown, from the setting of the sun to its rising. Mariners should bear in mind that when in a direction right ahead or astern of the lightvessel, both lights may at some distance blend and show as one light. A Bell is placed on board the vessel, and is struck in foggy weather to give warning to vessels approaching.

This lightvessel will be placed out every year as soon as the danger of ice is no longer to be apprehended, and will be removed when the season no longer admits of its remaining out, and special notices will be annually inserted in the public papers for the information of mariners, as to placing out or removing of said vessel having been effected.

Whalemen.

Bark Civilian, Burch, arr at Boston 8th inst from North Atlantic Ocean, of and via Provincetown with 280 bbls sp oil and 70 do blk fish oil.

Bark Eagle, Allen, arr at New Bedford the 6th inst from Atlantic Ocean, Fayal July 26, with 100 bbls sp (78 bbls taken since leaving Fayal) and 900 do wh oil. Sent home and sold 380 bbls sp, 90 do wh oil and 5636 lbs bone.

Ship Roman, Hamblin, NB, 2 bbls oil, was spoken Aug 21, lat 44 N.

Bark Oliver Crocker, Lapham, NB, 470 sp, was spoken Sept 4, lat 40 22 N, lon 40 11 W.

Bark Tropic Bird, Hagar, NB, 200 sp, was spoken Sept 10, lat 40 47 N, lon 40 05 W.

Bark Plantina, Hamblin, of Westport, 90 sp, was spoken Sept 13 lat 41 44 N, lon 40 11 W.

Ship Herald, Handy, NB, 70 sp, was spoken Sept 14, lat 41 30 N, lon 41 W.

Bark Mattapoisett, Tripp, sld from Westport 3d inst (not before) for Atlantic Ocean.

Ship Jireh Perry, Swift, NB, was at Bravo, CVI, Sept 3, with 60 sp (and sld 4th for the South).

Foreign Ports.

CIENFUEGOS, Sept 21—In port bark Alexandrine, for Boston, ldg; brigs Marriner, for Philadelphia; J R Nevins, for do in a week.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Oct 8, AM—Arr U S steamer Florida, Magaw, from a cruise off Halifax. Telegraphed steamer Northern Light; Br brig Barcallen. In the bay, brig Abby P Fenno. Cld steamer Norman, Baker, Philadelphia; brig Benj Carver, Key West; schrs Frank Lucas, Taylor, Virginia; Jas H Deputy, Sturges, Troy.

BALTIMORE, Oct 7—Arr brig Wm A Dresser, Hatch, Bangor; schrs Phantom (Br), Crock, Antigua; Harmony (Br), Nicholson, Halifax; Allen A Bandel, Crammer, Boston; Welcome R Beebee, Mauldby, NYork; Edna Harwood, Harwood, Rockport, Me. Cld brigs Chesapeake (Br), White, Demarara; B M Henlen, Jones, Boston; schrs Searsville, Sears and William Fletcher, Boston; Frank Walton, Ellis, Wareham; R Fowler, Oliver, New York; John Rogers, Taylor, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 1—Arr steamships Oriental, Gardner, Boston; Cahawba, Johnston, NYork; ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMPORTANT REDUCTION
Has been made in the prices of all our Goods, to conform to the recent heavy decline in the value of gold and exchange, presenting a favorable opportunity for our customers to supply their wants for the season. We have a large and very choice assortment on hand of
FRENCH CHINA AND ENGLISH STONE CHINA,
GLASSWARE, BRONZES, PARIANS, CLOCKS, VASES,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY; ALSO,
CHANDELIERS, LAMPS AND GAS FIXTURES,
which we will offer on most favorable terms to buyers.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome.

POLITICAL.

AT AN ELECTION HELD IN THE TWENTY-SECOND ward, on the 8th inst., at the National Hall, Forty-fourth street, pursuant to the call of the New York Democratic General Committee, the following persons were elected as delegates to the following conventions:—Delegates to the County Convention—James B. Brady, Ambrose J. White, Hugh Murray, Patrick Anthony. Congressional—Patrick Anthony, Geo. Tiefel, Wm. Carney, Hugh Murray, John Branigan, Thomas Cushing, Daniel Shannon, Frederick Leporin. Assembly—James Bambrick, Geo. Tiefel, Samuel H. Henderson, Matthew Burk, Wm. Watson, Philip Daily, Peter Curley, Thomas Conner, Thos. Cushing, Patrick Nugent, John Reynolds, Wm. McBirney, Geo. Mundorf, James Garvey. Thomas Cushing, William Kearney, Patrick Nugent, Inspectors.
JAMES B. BRADY, President.
THOMAS CUSHING, Secretary.

GRAND MASS MEETING ON MONDAY EVENING, October 10, of all workers in metal, sugar and glass, at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Citizens' Association for the reform of the city government. Speeches highly entertaining. A fine Concert added.

MILLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF POLITICAL BADGES,
SILK FLAG RIBBON, METALLIC EAGLES, &c., &c.
NO. 9 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

SEVENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC UNITED STAR CLUB will hold their regular meeting this evening, Oct. 10, 1864, at Sheppard's House, 114 Madison street. Members will be punctual in attendance.
WM. M. SHEPPARD, Sec. PETER T. DELANY, Pres.

7TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—MOZART HALL REGULAR nomination. The Convention to nominate a member of Assembly for the above district, met pursuant to the call emanating from the Mozart Hall General Committee, at Jackson Hall, on Saturday evening October 8, and nominated, by acclamation, Simon Meyer as their candidate for the Seventh Assembly district.
WM. HEANEY, Secretary. MAX GOEPP, Chairman.

7TH WARD GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A MEETING of the above club will take place on Monday, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at headquarters, No. 89 East Broadway. All German citizens are respectfully invited to attend. C. A. VIERMEISTER, President.
B. H. TIEMANN, Secretary.